Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. NUMBER 225.

WANTED—By [illegible]

WANTED—One book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Partner. A young man [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow $7000 for three years on unincumbered improved city real estate [illegible] 8 SOUTH WATER STREET, Tribune office.

WANTED—A married man (without children) to drive a horse, work in garden, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man of business experience [illegible]

WANTED—To buy out the stock and fixtures of a grocery store in a good location. Address "XX," Tribune office.

WANTED—The Commission House of A. & D. O. Walt [illegible]

WANTED—To rent one or two rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Mill Owners. [illegible]

WANTED—Whiskers and Moustache in four weeks. [illegible] ANTHONY, Kankakee City, Ill., Box 137.

WANTED—An unfurnished room [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with $2,000 in a safe and lucrative business [illegible] Address WILLIAM, Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a first class Journeyman Tailor [illegible] 136 South Clark street, Chicago, up stairs.

WANTED—A thorough and experienced Sewing Machine Salesman. [illegible] address P. O. Box 1088, Chicago.

WANTED—A smart, active and intelligent boy [illegible] The Dental Rooms of Drs. [illegible] 126 Clark street.

WANTED—A partner, with $2000 to $4,000 capital, in one of the most profitable businesses [illegible] Box 1437 [illegible]

WANTED—Board for a man and wife, without children, in a respectable family. [illegible] "C H A," Box 1676, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for one half interest in a well established, light and good paying business [illegible] 213 State street.

WANTED—Any person wanting [illegible] at 173 South Jefferson street [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to learn to use India Ink and Color Photographs. [illegible]

WANTED—Hardware Dealers, Architects and Builders [illegible]

WANTED—A girl for general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a Confectionery Store [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner. The advertiser desires to engage with a middle aged man [illegible]

WANTED—Whiskers and Moustaches. [illegible]

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent from May first next, a good sized first-class house. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertising [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, acquainted with book keeping [illegible] P. O. Box 4199, Chicago.

WANTED—A good store, in a good location [illegible]

WANTED—A good Machinist (a lathe hand). [illegible] 118 Clark street.

WANTED—Lady clerk. Wanted immediately a young Lady Clerk [illegible] A. B. MORRISON, Proprietor Milwaukee Tabernacle [illegible]

WANTED—To Merchants. A man of good address wishes a situation [illegible] "BUSINESS," Box 4361, Chicago.

WANTED—A reliable man with [illegible] T. O. Drawer 6163 [illegible]

WANTED—Principals wanting Substitutes [illegible] L. DUBOIS & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—A Gardener, who understands greenhouse, hot beds and vegetable gardening. [illegible]

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Charles Scoeren [illegible]

WANTED—Four or five first class Milliners and Trimmers [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to learn the art of engraving on Wood. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a comfortable cottage house, in good location. [illegible]

WANTED—Cook County Scrip [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers pre[illegible]) [illegible]

WANTED—To woolen manufacturers [illegible]

WANTED—Parties willing to invest money [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know [illegible] 124 Dearborn street [illegible]

WANTED—A drug and [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

AT BALTHIS & BRO. NEW [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in city (per week)	25
" " (per quarter)	3.25
Daily to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, a single copy one year	2.00
" six months	1.25
Clubs of ten copies, one year	[illegible]
" twenty copies	[illegible]

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates after the club has been raised, provided a full years subscription is made. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The news from Sherman's army continues to be of an exciting character. The rebel versions of the situation are that Kilpatrick's cavalry force made a demonstration upon Augusta, for the purpose of breaking up the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, but after a severe contest with Wheeler, were driven back five miles. Sherman's main force in the meantime was moving towards Columbia, to which point Beauregard had fallen back from Branchville. At last accounts a battle was imminent.

Several important measures have passed the House in Committee of the Whole. Among them is the tax on sales, providing that all dealers in goods, wares, or merchandise of any description shall make monthly reports of amount of sales, and be assessed one-half of one per cent thereupon. Bullion brokers, all who buy or sell gold above the mint price, for speculation purposes, being included in this class, are required to take out a license of $1,000, and ten per cent is assessed on gold sales.

The news from Mexico is of an interesting nature. An extradition treaty has been effected by the Imperialists with the rebels, and Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, is sending back deserters and refugees to Brownsville upon trumped up charges, where they are conscripted into the rebel army.

Gold closed in New York unsettled at 203⅞.

The rebel story that the Union troops were repulsed in the late affair on James river is sufficiently refuted by the fact that our troops carried the outer line of the rebel works, including three strong redoubts.

Our dispatches report the death of Prof. Bond of Harvard College, Mass., a man of eminent scientific attainments, and well known both in this country and in Europe.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT COOK COUNTY AND THE WAR.

The whole number of men put into the army by Illinois, exclusive of re-enlisted soldiers, between July 1, 1864, and December 31, 1864, was 16,182, of which number Cook county furnished 2,679 men, as shown by the Adjutant General's books. No other Congressional district put in so many men. All the calls on the State up to the time of the present one amounted to 197,360 men, of which number Cook county produced 18,876 men, being, on the basis of population, 1,072 more than her proportion, and on the basis of voters, according to the Presidential election of 1864, 1,384 in excess of her quota; yet Marshal James makes out that this county owes 9,200 from last year, in addition to her quota this year.

The following table exhibits the number of men put into the army each year by this county, and the quota of the whole State:

State quota for 1861		47,785
Cook county put in	4,686	
State quota for 1862		32,685
Cook county put in	2,701	
State quota in 1863 and 1864 to July 1		116,890
Cook county put in	9,389	
State quota in 1864, after deducting credits		16,182
Cook county put in	2,679	
Total calls on State		197,360
Total men put in by Cook county	18,876	

No other district except lower Egypt has done better than Cook.

On the first of July, 1864, the credits of this county were	18,117
Put in in July	527
" August	238
" September	679
" October	1,583
" November	40
" December	102
Total	18,876
Put in up to date	1,300
Total	20,176

These are exclusive of three months' and one hundred days' men. At least 16,400 of the whole number enlisted for three years.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Light streaks up from every point on the military horizon. The results of our four years of herculean endurance and sacrifice are becoming daily more manifest in the sublime harmony and increasing momentum of the various movements now co-operating towards the overthrow of the rebellion. Thomas, with the enormous cavalry cloud of 5,500 mounted veterans, has probably already begun his march down through Mississippi and Alabama to Mobile. As the rebel ensign shall be everywhere lowered before the advancing standards of this magnificent host, the State of Alabama will, we trust, look with a new heart upon the power of the Old Flag. Thomas has to confront the remnant of Hood's forces, under the command of Dick Taylor, a soldier not altogether destitute of the military qualities of his father Zachary, and who, in a good cause, would have acquired honorable fame. Even in this war he has handled some of our generals in Louisiana with a severity from which they have not recovered, but we have no apprehension that, with the disorganized and reduced force at his command, he will prove anything more than a plucky but feeble antagonist. Thomas' infantry have gone down the Mississippi and will meet him doubtless at Mobile. The effect of such a repetition of Sherman's great movement will be to impress the rebels with a still deeper conviction of the weakness of the Confederacy and the power of the Union.

Advices from Sherman come in meagrely, and through rebel sources. They indicate that his cavalry are giving their attention to the great railroad centers in South Carolina, being heard from, although telegraphic communication is being rapidly suspended from near Augusta, Ga., to Florence, an important railroad center near the Northeastern frontier of South Carolina, and but about eighty miles from Wilmington. Those who remember how frequently Kilpatrick was annihilated by Wheeler on Sherman's great march through Georgia, will not be surprised to learn that Wheeler has whipped him again and fallen back as the effect of his his victory to Columbia. Meanwhile Sherman's infantry were last reported within two thousand yards of Charleston, being separated only by the Ashley River. From thence they are mentioned as covering the various points on the railroad leading from Charleston to Branchville, and there diverging to Columbia and Augusta, such as Midway and Williston on the latter, and Orangeburgh on the former, thus completely surrounding Branchville, the accounts of the capture of which continue indefinite. As Orangeburgh is but thirty-five miles from Columbia the capital of South Carolina, it is evident that Sherman is spreading himself in the most extensive style conceivable, over the entire State of South Carolina. While the Richmond papers merely mention his arrival at these various and distant points, as briefly as if he were an invited guest on a tour of pleasure, it is easy to conceive the scenes that accompany his triumphal progress through the proud State of the Calhouns, Haynes, Barnwells, Rhetts and Brookses—the State whose politics has for forty years been to make war on the Union—the State whose aristocrats scorned to be called American citizens, but affected the title of South Carolinians,—the State whose Constitution is on the whole less Republican than that of Denmark—the State first settled by Gasconiers, and ever since kept unsettled by Gasconade. Sherman's march is the fulfillment of prophecy—the military commentary upon Webster's reply to Hayne—the proclamation of President Jackson flashing from seventy thousand Federal bayonets.

It is a powerful argument in itself, since every one of those bayonets is borne by a volunteer who understands the question of the Union better than did Webster or Jackson, and is there because he understands it. And yet it is greater than all arguments—it is the end of argument.

Meanwhile Schofield is advancing from Newbern into the heart of North Carolina, whether towards Raleigh or to form a junction with Sherman does not yet appear. Burbridge and Stoneman are reported advancing into the same State from Knoxville, and the rebel papers, growing defiant of rebel bayonets, declare that the people of that State ask only peace and prosperity, and care not whether Davis or Lincoln is to be their President.

Although the whole strength of the Confederacy is concentrated under Lee, the battle of Hatcher's Run showed that the rebel army of Virginia had lost its wonted fire; and the rebel leaders point to those very intrenchments as inadequately defended, and threaten openly to evacuate them.

Gen. Grant, under whose direction all these [illegible]

The people are rapidly furnishing those men. They will furnish the full 300,000. The same Providence, in harmony with whose eternal laws of justice and righteousness we are fighting, has guided us to success hitherto, and still guides us. We are fighting for the right of self-government—for the rights and best interests even of those who fight against us. Therefore it is that from every point on the horizon there streams up the gleam of final victory.

REORGANIZATION OF PARTIES.

There is a desire on the part of the correspondents and editors of some of our Eastern contemporaries to see in the immediate future a reorganization of political parties. They would have us believe that as the Republican party was founded to oppose the aggressions, and sustained to perfect the overthrow of slavery, when slavery shall be abolished by the proposed Constitutional amendment the Republican party will be left without a platform and therefore without a cohesive principle; it will die out.

While we recognize the philosophical necessity of two parties in time of peace under every free government, there are several reasons why we regard this effort to crush the Republican party under the wheels of its own triumphal chariot as at least premature.

At present the country is, and until the rebellion shall be suppressed will be, at war, and during war no other parties are possible than patriots and traitors. All the "opposition" the Government needs will be furnished by the rebellion. The gradual absorption of the "Democratic" party into the Union party ought to and will continue, therefore, until the rebellion shall be suppressed. Besides its anti-slavery principles the Republican party has in the main adopted others, such as the National Banking System, protective tariff, the sovereignty of the United States as opposed to State sovereignty, a centralized and vigorous nationality, &c, the assertion of which, for years to come, as the questions of their practical application arise, will rest upon the present Union party by virtue of their connection with the present war. As our war has made all these innovating policies necessary, we who have carried the country through the war will as a mass uphold the country in those measures which flow from the war. A few may fall away, as the *Evening Post* desires to do, on the Free Trade question. But the aggregation will retain its identity. We think it far more likely that future changes in parties will turn upon new questions than old. The political *status* of the negro, the mode of reconstruction and conditions of readmission of States, the questions of confiscation and of punishment of rebels, the limitations on the rights of suffrage as to rebels and negroes, the Monroe Doctrine, the amendments to the Constitution necessary to consolidate the Government without trespassing on the rights of the people—herein lie the questions calculated to divide parties during the coming ten years. Upon some of these it is far more probable that the division will be between the Radicals and Conservatives of the present Republican party than between the Republicans and the present Copperheads. When the venerable *Evening Post*, therefore, regards the fact that nineteen votes were cast by "Democrats" in the House of Representatives for the abolition of slavery, while one hundred were cast by Republicans, as indicative of the resurrection of the Democratic organization on the basis of liberty and of its old free-trade and States'-rights theories, we feel compelled to remind it that REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARD. We know of no instance of a party once disgraced by sympathy with the enemy during war being ever revived under its former organization. So surely as the Union shall be restored, what all politicians will seek most anxiously will be to bury out of sight their affiliation with the so-called "Democratic" party of the past four years. Instead of seeking to revive that name or organization, they will ignore all who have been connected with it. Even now this process has begun. The Copperheads of the Vallandigham stripe are already mute as frogs in winter. A few like Fernando Wood, Gov. Bramlette and the nineteen prudent Democrats in Congress, make themselves conspicuous by bolting their party on its death bed. The Republican party will be the People, therefore, until the suppression of the rebellion, just as the Whig party became the People during the Revolution. After the rebellion shall have been suppressed, whatever parties exist will claim a common origin in and identity with the Republican party of the past four years—the War party of this great Anti-Slavery Revolution.

OUR MISSOURI LETTER.

Free Missouri's First Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15, 1865.

The close of the first session of the first Legislature of free Missouri, approaches. It convened under the shadow of the giant wrong, whose overthrow, though decreed had not yet been effected by the majestic *fiat* of fundamental law; it will adjourn amid the auroral glory of the new era of Freedom. It has legislated wisely, deliberated with moderation, and, for a wonder, been uncontrolled by a corrupt lobby. The hallowing influence of the spirit of Liberty has given a tone to this body, which has been for years an unknown element in legislative history in slave Missouri. The crack of the whip of the slave driver is no longer symbolized by the insolent tones of the representatives of slavery in the legislative halls. The "dead past" of Missouri is indeed buried.

THE EXILE OF BATTLE CREEK.

In the village of Battle Creek, Michigan, lives one John Doy, who in the dark days of border ruffianism, was tried and convicted in the border county of Buchanan, in Missouri, of the then heinous crime of helping men of the African persuasion to regain the liberty with which God had endowed but of which man had robbed them, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. John Doy did not serve out his time, however, but escaped to Michigan before he was incarcerated, and has since lived in exile in Battle Creek, waiting "the coming of the day of the Lord," which his prophetic soul told him was "marching on." Governor Fletcher, a week or two since, hearing of Doy's case, sent word to him that if he would send the date of his sentence, he should receive a full pardon. Before Doy received the Governor's letter, he read the dispatch I sent to the TRIBUNE, and wrote as follows:

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE having a notice of pardon to one Doy, many presumed it meant me, and I have received a large number of letters from various parts of the nation congratulating me on my good fortune, as well as Missouri's, in having a noble hearted man at the head of her affairs. I shall await such a document which will be fitting to frame and hand down to future posterity. I had three sons buried during the troubles in Kansas, and have now three in the Federal army, they all having been there three years and nine months."

The Doy family have done their whole duty to their country, and it is proper that the exile of Battle Creek shall have it published to the world. Here it is:

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, That by virtue of authority in me vested by law, and for good and sufficient reason appearing, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby pardon John Doy, who was at the June term, A. D. 1859, by a judgment of the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, committed to the penitentiary of said State for the space of five years, for the crime of *stealing and enticing away slaves*, and I do hereby restore and entitle the said John Doy to all the rights, privileges and immunities which by law attach and result from the operation of these presents.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. [L. S.]

Done at the city of Jefferson, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth, and of the State of Missouri the forty-fifth.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor:
FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State.

THE LARGE EMIGRATION TO THE TERRITORIES.

The emigration to the mining Territories of the West will be greater the coming spring than ever before—*three times as large this year than any other year*. There is one element going to those infant States which will perhaps not be welcome. I refer to the *secesh element of Missouri*. Heretofore, the rebels of this State, when driven out by military authority or public sentiment, have gone South. This thing is about "played out" now. The rebellion has lost its charms to nine out of ten of our rebels, and they are packing up their traps and preparing to go to Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, or Utah in the spring. Utah being the only secesh territory, many of these rebs talk of going there. May they all go there, and joy go with them.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

It was at first considerable of a disappointment to our people to have Dodge removed from St. Louis, but as the new organization of the military division comes to be understood among the people, it takes well. Gen. Dodge has been successful, far above any other commander of the department of the Missouri, in uniting every class of people in his support. It begins to be very generally comprehended that Gen. Pope and Gen. Dodge will act in concert, and that the latter, at Leavenworth, will be enabled to be of even more service in keeping Missouri in control [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SHERMAN'S ARMY STILL ADVANCING.

A Great Battle Imminent Near Columbia.

Kilpatrick's Cavalry Reported Defeated by Wheeler.

Beauregard Falling Back from Branchville to the Santee River.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES' ISLAND—THREE REBEL REDOUBTS CARRIED.

An Extradition Treaty Effected Between the Mexicans and the Rebels.

REBEL DESERTERS SENT BACK INTO TEXAS.

Important Action of the House in Committee of the Whole.

TAX ON SALES AND GOLD TRANSACTIONS PASSED.

The Western Navy Yard—Cincinnati Recommended.

Gold 203 7-8.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important from Mexico—The Mexicans Sending Back Rebel Deserters—New Orleans Markets—Matters at Memphis—Scouting Expeditions from Helena, Ark.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, Capt. Nat. S. Green, Clerk, Ben Congar, arrived last night from New Orleans the 10th. To her officers I am indebted for the latest papers. The Arthur brought up some cotton, molasses and a large lot of miscellaneous freight, 618 cabin passengers and 300 deck passengers. The latter were left at Memphis.

The *True Delta* of the 10th contains the following important Mexican news: "There are at present excellent prospects of serious trouble with Mexico, which will be hailed with delight by our people generally, if we are capable of judging of the state of public feeling. Gen. Mejia, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, has issued an order directing subordinates to return to the rebel authorities refugees found upon Mexican soil. Gen. Mejia claims to be acting under authority from Maximilian. The manner in which the refugees are to be sent back is as follows: A charge of robbery of the Confederate Government is trumped up against them, under an extradition treaty which they claim to have recently entered into. This extradition treaty guarantees the return of all persons guilty of stealing over [illegible] in value, and no difficulty is experienced in bringing the charge against any person and having him sent to the rebel Gen. Slaughter at Brownsville for trial. Once on Texas soil no more is heard of the charges of robbery, but the man is immediately conscripted into the rebel ranks. Whether Mejia made the treaty with Slaughter, or whether it is between Maximilian and Jeff. Davis, we do not know; but in any case it is a formal recognition of the Confederacy, in addition to being a grand recruiting scheme for the rebel army. Major Gen. Canby has received a copy of the order, and we are credibly informed sent word to Mejia that he will take Mexican officers and hold them as hostage for every Texan returned to the rebels in the above manner; but the General is so hampered in his movements of diplomacy, that under present orders it will be impossible for him to carry out the threat. The Government cannot, with honor, refuse to sustain Gen. Canby in the present position of affairs. Mejia's action is beyond doubt a *casus belli*, which no soldier of the Union would fail to resent."

Commenting on this procedure the New Orleans *Picayune* says: "On Wednesday last we published the following paragraph from the Brownsville (Texas) *Ranchero*: 'We understand that during the week quite a number of Confederate deserters, who have been enjoying a brief residence in Matamoras, have been returned to this side per order of Gen. Mejia.' This apparent understanding between the two Governments may possibly put a damper upon foreign emigration. This statement seems to have given rise to an idea that the new Empire recognizes by this action the existence of a Southern Confederacy. If Maximilian himself had issued a special order directing the return of the Confederate deserters, it might really appear so, but the fact is, so far as we can learn, that the military authorities at Matamoras send back deserters because their presence there is not desirable. What other disposition could they make of them? Were it once understood among Confederate troops that they had but to cross the Rio Grande to find safe asylum from military service and from Confederate conscription and the Federal draft, Matamoras and other frontier Mexican towns would soon swarm with desperadoes and savage men, who would have no other means of subsistence than to rob and murder on the highway. Our Government will hardly find fault with the Mexican authorities for disposing of such cases in the shortest and, perhaps, the only practical way."

The New Orleans *Bee* has received through the Commercial Express a copy of the *El Monitor*, a journal published in Spanish, at Matamoras, dated January 26th, from which the following is taken:

"The Emperor has appointed Gen. Don Thomas Mejia Commander-in-chief of the Imperial army. Gen. Cortina DeCordina left Matamoras on the 25th of January with his brigade on a campaign against the Chiefs Carrajal and Mendez. Marshal Bazain was to leave Mexico on the 20th of January for Oajaca, where he would take command of the forces operating in the department. Gen. Marquez was to return to Mexico, whence he would go abroad with an important mission.

"The Emperor Maximilian has created an order entitled the Mexican Eagle, of which Grand Marshal Juan N. Almonte has been appointed Grand Chancellor. This order comprises an unlimited number of Knights, two hundred officers, one hundred commanders, fifty grand officers, twenty-five Knights of the Grand Cross, and twelve of the Grand Cross with collar. By another decree Maximilian has awarded a grand cross with collar to the following sovereigns: Emperor of France, Napoleon 3d; Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph; Emperor of Brazil, Pedro 2d; King of Belgium, Leopold 1st; King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel 2d; and King of Sweden and Norway, Charles 15th."

The following is a condensed report of the New Orleans market for the 9th inst.: "Yesterday's business seems to have swept the market of all desirable lots of cotton, at least there was very little on sale to-day, although the demand continued fair. The only transactions reported were 19 bales strict middling, sold to have [illegible] [illegible] auction, 42 bales sold as follows: [illegible] This makes a total for the week of 1,300 bales. [illegible] There was no sugar, and only [illegible] barrels of molasses received to-day. Molasses continues in good request, but the demand for sugar has subsided. Receivers of sugar remain very firm in their views. [illegible] Various lots of sugar in first hands are on sale, but no molasses. Flour is in fair supply, but the market is bare or very nearly bare of pork, lard, bacon, sides and shoulders, green meats, whisky and grain, and the business doing is altogether of a retail character. Sales comprise 1,000 brls of flour, in seven lots, at [illegible] for choice superfine; [illegible] for low extra, and [illegible] for good extra; 500 sacks corn at [illegible] [illegible] Western white and yellow corn at [illegible] Inferior oats are selling in small lots from store at [illegible] bushel. Hay is very scarce, and Western and Northern have been selling, in small lots, at the advanced prices of [illegible] per ton."

CATTLE MARKET—JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 9.—Sales of to-day, 61 beef cattle, 14 milch cows, and 26 veal cattle. Stock on sale, 258 beef cattle, 11 milch cows, and 14 veal cattle. We quote Western beeves, first quality, [illegible]; second and third quality, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; sheep in lots, [illegible]; milch cows [illegible]; veal cattle [illegible] head, [illegible]

By the steamer Darling we have Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 15th. Gen. Roberts, by his Order No. 14, has put a stopper upon the substitute brokerage business at Memphis. All previous orders on the subject are revoked. Hereafter, dealing or trafficking in substitutes as a business will not be permitted within the limits of this district, and all persons engaged in the business will immediately cease their operations, or suffer the consequences.

The steamer Von Phul on her last trip down the river, was hailed by guerillas at Island 35, the same place where she was attacked on her last upward trip, probably by the same band. Her officers refused to respond to their profered invitation to land, whereupon she was greeted with a few shots, [illegible] They were mounted, and congregated about a large fire on shore. It is believed that any guerilla operations that may hereafter take place along the river, will be chiefly above Memphis. Many of these guerillas are deserters from Hood's army.

HELENA, ARK., Feb. via CAIRO, Feb. 17. [illegible]

their horses over Langville Bayou, Devero and one other stream to the late headquarters of Col. Dobbins, capturing some of his papers and burning about 3,000 bu of corn which had been collected for guerilla troops at an almost inaccessible place.

The troops were met at Madison, on the St. Francis river, by two boats sent by General Buford, with artillery and infantry, and returned with the loss of one man taken prisoner. One of the guides was brutally misused, when he fell for a few moments into the hands of the enemy, from whom he was rescued.

The party had three skirmishes, in which the enemy had two killed and many wounded. Col. Crites reports that the people are fully supplied with goods, received from Memphis under the late cotton regulations, and that between St. Francis and the Mississippi river there is a large part of Price's late army, who levy on cotton going to Memphis, and succeed in getting all supplies they need in return.

Gen. Buford has forty prisoners of war, captured within the past few weeks, whom he will send North in a few days. The health and discipline of the command is good.

Some of the lessees of abandoned plantations, not having succeeded in making money, undertook to make up their losses by buying cotton outside of the lines and smuggling goods out to pay for it. The parties concerned have come to grief, and a court martial is now investigating one of the cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10, via CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 17.—The following, received through a refugee from Western Texas, regarding Price's and Magruder's armies, is deemed reliable. Price's command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry from Texas. Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande and escaping north into Arkansas and Missouri. Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, forty miles south of the Red River, in a fine foraging region. Magruder is at Camden, Ark., with a part of his command, but the main body is chiefly cavalry, on stealing expeditions in Texas. The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition. Magruder has 20,000 men on his muster rolls, two-thirds of whom are effective.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, La. His entire strength is estimated at 38,000, only 25,000 of which are serviceable. Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some hundred thousand head, are roaming the prairies of Western Texas. Reports of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's, and other rebel officers cotton speculations still continue. Major Hart, a rebel agent at Matamoras, is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order concerning freedmen, under which he requires that all plantations within the lines, belonging to private persons, be registered prior to being leased, and the interest of landlord and tenant will be held responsible for payment of the portions due the United States.

Thomas W. Conway is retained as general superintendent of freedmen, and charged with providing means for the immediate employment of freedmen.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Darling, from Memphis, passed for Cincinnati with two hundred bales of cotton. Boats are being again fired upon between here and Memphis.

The Government wharf-boat at Memphis, containing 11,000 sacks of grain, sunk on the 13th. Loss estimated at $50,000.

A resolution introduced in the Louisiana Legislature expressing regret for the assault of Mr. Field, on Judge Kelly, in Washington recently, was tabled by a vote of 55 to 7.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Western Navy Yard—Nominations of Territorial Officers—Deaths of Western Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

The report of the Commission appointed by Congress to select a for a naval depot on Western waters, concludes as follows:—"The Commission strongly recommends that Congress establish an additional yard of construction at Cincinnati, and that for this purpose the offer of the city authorities that a portion of the projected basin in Mill Creek Valley be accepted, provided sufficient accommodations can be obtained now on reasonable terms." The delegation now here to procure the acceptance of the offer by Government are sanguine of success.

From full files of Wednesday's Richmond papers the following extracts are taken. From the Richmond *Dispatch*, Feb. 15th: "Everything remains quiet at Petersburg. It was reported that the enemy were concentrating for an attack on our left, but there proved to be no foundation for the report. We have heard nothing further of the enemy's movements at Wilmington. There was considerable skirmishing near Sugar Loaf, and attacks in force were made on our lines, all of which were repulsed with loss to the enemy. During the attack the enemy's whole fleet opened on Gen. Hoke's lines. Our casualties will number about twenty. On Saturday one of the enemy's monitors shelled Fort Anderson, killing one man and wounding another.

"Wheeler beats Kilpatrick near Augusta.

"The Confederate Senate yesterday passed a bill abolishing the Conscript Bureau and the office of Commander of Conscripts, and turning the whole business of conscription over to commanders of reserves in the several States."

The *Sentinel* editorially says: "The humbug among the most absurd exhibitions of an absurd people was the Yankee glorification in Savannah on the arrival there of some provisions contributed in New York. A public meeting was held in which Yankee speakers told Yankee hearers what excessively good people they Yanks were, and the listening Yankees applauded this farce. They called a meeting in Savannah. They might in the same way get up a meeting of the people of London. Indeed Yankee charity is always at once ostentatious and mean. A citizen of New Orleans told me of a veritable display of this [illegible] immediately after it fell into Yankee hands. Boston took that as her treat, and forthwith Mayor Smith was sent for and soon appeared in the hospitals of New Orleans to distribute dainties among the sick and wounded accompanied by a servant bearing the precious gift. Mayor Smith passed up and down the avenues between the rows of cots, and addressing himself to each patient he passed with all the dignity belonging to his office. He would say: 'Allow me to cheer you with some delicacies,' whereupon he would present the sick man with a double handful of dried apples. 'Will you be good enough,' he then added, with a gracious smile, 'when you write to Boston, that Mayor Smith, of Boston, presented you on your sick bed with some delicacies.' And thereupon he turned to some fresh object of his charming attention. Long live Mr. Smith, and long live Boston. Long live the cause of Savannah."

The *Sentinel* of February 15th says Mr. Lincoln's statement of his conversation with the rebel commission reflects more discredit upon him than the report of our own commissioners. It confesses that the interview to which he took so much pains to invite, he afterwards took equal pains to obstruct and to render abortive. That the meeting was held at all is due only to accident and Gen. Grant. When our Commissioners arrived opposite the hostile lines Gen. Grant was away. General Ord, commanding the Army of the James, was unwilling to assume the responsibility of receiving the gentlemen, and referred the matter to Washington. Thence a messenger was dispatched to Gen. Ord's headquarters, with instructions that amounted to an exclusion of the Confederate dispatches. They were required to yield everything in the issue, as a preliminary to a conference for a settlement. History furnishes no parallel to such a proceeding. Meantime, Gen. Grant returned to his headquarters before Mr. Lincoln's message arrived there, and acting on his own responsibility, he at once aided the Confederates, and notified his superiors in Washington. Mr. Lincoln now modified his instructions for holding our Commissioners at bay in the picket lines, so far as to direct their detention at Grant's headquarters until the messenger should arrive with the test that was to repel them. This messenger, a Major Eckert, seems to have performed the part assigned him with fidelity and success. He arrived at General Grant's headquarters at 4 p. m., and that same evening notified Mr. Lincoln that he had put a period to the progress of the Confederates, their answer being "not satisfactory." At this second critical period General Grant comes again to the rescue. Just one hour after Major Eckert had telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln that he had arrested the Confederate embassy, Gen. Grant, at 10:30 p. m., telegraphed Mr. Lincoln confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record. Mr. Lincoln has not treated the message either as confidential or unofficial. He has both told it and placed it on the record, and we have thus learned its contents. He stated to Mr. Lincoln the favorable prepossession he had derived from conversation with two of the Commissioners, the fears he had, that their repulse without an interview would have a bad influence, and expressed his desire that Mr. Lincoln should himself hold a conference with them. This instantly changed Mr. Lincoln's purpose again, and he set out immediately for Fortress Monroe. Whether he expected to find the Commissioners in the tractable mood which General Grant supposed, or whether he, too, had been brought to fear "the bad influence" of a refusal to receive them at all, we need not stop to conjecture. It is sufficient to know that when they received them, he then exacted terms that he knew to be utterly inadmissable, and which were intended as terms which no people worthy of being associated with by people who respect themselves ever did or ever could accept. It is a curious inquiry whether Mr. Lincoln, when he dispatched Mr. Blair to the Confederate capital, intended the role which he had since played. We scarcely suppose he did. The explanation of his deeply perfidious and dishonorable conduct is probably to be found in the party necessities that grew upon him. We pass over the quibble, the diplomatic prevarication, the pickwickian denial with which he attempts to disconnect himself with Mr. Blair's mission here. Such nonsense will impose on no one. Let the next who wishes to go South and return, apply for a pass to Mr. Lincoln and see whether he will be gratified, as he tells us Mr. Blair was, without any intimation of his object, or what he proposed to say or do. Mr. Blair was as much an agent here, as Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell were, our agents; informed the whole of them, but yet agents the whole of them. The news of what was transpiring was meanwhile given great dissatisfaction to that portion of Mr. Lincoln's party which is hostile to him, and which numbers a very large majority in the United States Senate, besides being extremely formidable in the House. The "radicals" so-called, of which Sumner and Wade are types, were horrified at the thoughts of peace. Their hyena instincts are yet unappeased. They love to bathe in their sole piece of blood flow. Hence an assault was prepared upon Mr. Lincoln in connection with the Blair peace negotiation, from which he recoiled. It was thus, we believe, he was deterred from his first purpose, and hence set about repelling the conference which he had invited, and of conciliating the wrath of his Congress by fresh indignities to the Confederacy. It mattered not that he was enacting a deed that which no other could be more disgraceful to the head of a nation. Actaeon was being torn by his own hounds, and he assented to appease them by opening up a fresh prospect for blood. Mr. Lincoln has been successful only in part. He has stirred the depth of Confederate resentment by the insult which he has offered us, but he has given but a different satisfaction to his irate Senators. The explanation which they demanded of him they received in sullen silence. In the House some received it with applause by his partisans, but his old household adversary gave him no credit and proffer him no truce."

The President to-day nominated to the Senate the following officers for the Territory of Dacotah: Ara Bartlett to be Chief Justice; J. P. Kidder and Wm. E. Gleason to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Lemon H. Litchfield, United States Marshal.

Wm. M. Springer, Esq., of Illinois, was to-day admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Within the past three days the following named Western soldiers have died in the hospitals here: Edward Crawford, company H, 124th Ohio; [illegible]

Charles Bol, company H, 10th Ohio; Abraham Popp, company H, 5th Michigan.

Mr. Davis, to-day, made a report from the Committee on Elections, recommending the admission of T. M. Jackson to a seat in the House as Representative from the first Congressional District of Arkansas, and J. M. Johnson as Representative from the third Congressional District of Arkansas, A. P. Field, of the second District of Louisiana, and W. D. Mann, of the third District of Louisiana.

A strong effort was made to-day to induce the President to commute the sentence of Beall who is to be hung to-morrow on Governor's Island, New York harbor, for conspiracy in the Lake Erie piracy, and attempting to throw a train off the track, and as a spy, and at least to grant him a respite. A petition numerously signed by members of Congress of both parties requesting executive interference, was this afternoon presented to the President and the matter urged on him by Messrs. Browning and Risley. The President listened patiently to their representations, but has not yet announced his decision in the case.

The following joint resolution passed the Senate to-night:

WHEREAS, Certain persons have put in circulation a report that on the suppression of the rebellion the rebel debt or loan may be recognized in whole or in part by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such a report is calculated to give a false value to such rebel debt or loan; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That Congress hereby declares that the rebel debt or loan is simply an agency of rebellion, which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognize in any part or in any way.

Maj. John M. Wally, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector General of the 22d Army Corps, Department of Washington.

Senator Trumbull, of the Judiciary Committee, is preparing a report favorable to admitting the Arkansas Senator.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Escaped Conspirator—A Letter to the Judge Advocate—The Western Navy Yard.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 17.

Charles Francis Daniels, the member of the Chicago Conspiracy, whose escape from the military authorities here, I telegraphed you on Wednesday afternoon, sent a letter, dated Hamilton, Ohio, to the Judge Advocate, which was received the day after, ironically thanking Major Barnett for courtesies received, and the valuable presents of jewelry (handcuffs). The runaway exonerates his fellow-prisoners and the sergeant from whom he escaped, from all complicity in the matter, and concludes by insolently inviting the Judge Advocate to meet him during the next two months at the Clifton House, Canada, where, he impudently states, the past shall not interfere with their intercourse as gentlemen. It is hoped that ere long the rebel will be recaptured, a reward of $500 has been offered for his apprehension, and steps taken to ensure his capture, if possible. Gen. Hooker has instructed Gen. Willich and subordinates to search the remaining prisoners twice a day, and take every precaution to prevent any further escapes. John Maughan, the young Englishman who acted as messenger to the conspirators, and who has been a witness for the Government, was re-arrested to-day on charges of a very serious nature.

Great exertions are being made by the authorities of this city to effect the establishment of the Western Navy Yard at Cincinnati. A delegation has just been sent to Washington to further the object.

A large number of rebel prisoners from Nashville passed through this city to-day *en route* for Camp Chase.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Legislative Matters—Sad Accident at LaCrosse—Enlistments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Friday, Feb. 17.

The bill disposing of the Superior Railroad land grant has finally passed the Senate, at the call from the House, with the exception of a taxation amendment. When the Southern Minnesota Railroad bill was up, some of its opponents thought to kill it, or at least destroy its usefulness, by making the company pay taxes on the lands the same as individuals. In five years after it is granted, the same rule applies to the Superior Road for consistency; and as all the other roads in the State are asking for legislation, there is considerable fluttering, and the proviso will undoubtedly be repealed. Large portions of the country are unsettled or scarcely settled, and the taxes under that rule eat up the land before the company can sell to advantage.

In joint convention to-day, Frederick Driscoll, of the St. Paul *Press*, was chosen State Printer for the ensuing year.

Capt. McGroferty and M. L. Temple, of this city, were drowned at LaCrosse last night, while attempting to walk across the river to take the cars. Mr. Templeton was agent for Root & Cady's branch music store, in this city.

Volunteers are enlisting at the rate of 100 to 150 daily, in every ward but the Fifth. It has raised its quota. The bounties have been raised by contributions, the city paying but fifty dollars.

Weather mild and snow melting.

FROM MADISON.

Military Matters—Proceedings of the Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Friday, Feb. 17.

The Governor has ordered the organization of the 50th regiment. No commissions are yet issued. It is understood the Coloneley has been offered to Chas. D. Robinson, of the Green Bay *Advocate*, who would rally a regiment quicker than almost any one else. It is not known whether he will accept.

In the Senate, to-day, a petition was presented of Alex. Mitchell and others, for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane. The Assembly resolution, in favor of giving veteran and disabled soldiers the preference in appointments for office, was concurred in. A message from the Governor was received, announcing that he had succeeded in procuring from the Commissioner of the General Land Office $20,000, on account of money received by the United States Government, for swamp lands belonging to Wisconsin, erroneously sold by the General Government, which has been deposited with the State Treasurer, and recommending some action with regard to its disposition. The Governor's nomination for the Normal School Regents was approved. A bill was introduced and passed to provide for the custody of prisoners in case the jail of any county was insecure or had been destroyed. A bill was also introduced to amend the charter of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, so as to authorize the construction of a railroad from the south line of the State at Genoa, Walworth county, through Whitewater and Portage, to Bayfield, Lake Superior, and confer on it the land grant. No important general bills were passed. The bill to provide for a *pro rata* dividend of the funds remaining for the redemption of depreciated currency, among those who have heretofore presented the notes of broken banks for redemption, was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the relief of Daniel Baxter, by allowing him to bring another suit into the Supreme Court for his old claim for work on the Territorial Capitol, was reported adversely to by the Judiciary Committee, and postponed to next week.

In the Assembly, petitions were introduced in regard to school lands in St. Croix county and for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane. Some time was spent upon the resolution in regard to postage stamps, resulting in directing the Superintendent of Public Property to furnish each member and officer an additional ten dollars' worth of stamps. Bills were introduced to provide for weigh masters, and to amend Section 19, Chapter 190, R. S., concerning prisoners and jails; to authorize the Legislature and Governor to procure the opinion of the Supreme Court Judges on the constitutionality of bills and enactments, and to incorporate the Northern Wisconsin Railway, and to execute a trust created by an act of Congress granting land to the State for railroad purposes. Bills were passed authorizing Sheriffs in the cases of insecure or destroyed jails to remove prisoners to the jail of an adjoining county; making several appropriations for contingent expenses about the Capitol; amending Section 3, Chapter 14, R. S., concerning resignations; amending Section 20, Chapter 18, R. S., concerning roads and bridges; also a memorial to the President to authorize draft associations in sub-districts.

FROM FULTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, Friday, Feb. 17, 1864.

The people are awakened to a sense of the necessity of getting out of the draft, and turned out *en masse* to a large and enthusiastic mass meeting to-night. Several patriotic speeches were made, and a sufficient amount subscribed and guaranteed to make the bounty for enlistments $500. The committee are instructed to raise the cash and men, and report to a mass meeting to-morrow night.

FROM SANDUSKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, Friday, Feb. 17.

The sentence of Lieut. B. Davis, the rebel spy, who was to have been executed at Johnson's Island to-day, has been commuted by the President. He started for Fort Lafayette this morning.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Friday, Feb. 17.

The bill to provide for connecting the Duncan, Alpina and Sauble River Road with the East Saginaw and Sauble River State Road passed the Senate to-day. The bill establishing the Allegan and Lake Shore State Road also passed the Senate. The Beard claim was discussed at length and laid over.

The appropriation bill for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum was ordered to a third reading in the House. The Detroit police bill was discussed at length, and ordered to a third reading. The petitions for increasing the pay of County Surveyors were reported against. Resolutions calling upon the General Government to tax United States bonds were referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee on the contested election cases were given until Monday to report. The bill vacating part of the plat of the village of White Pigeon was recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Incorporations, to ascertain if it vacated any streets or otherwise conflicted with the prohibitions of the Constitution.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 17.

The Senate was occupied during the whole day discussing in committee of the whole on the bill to compensate persons whose property was destroyed or damaged by the Morgan raid and other rebel raids. Speeches were made by Messrs. Brown of Wells, Niles, Dunning, Hannah, English, Allison and others. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House on assembling in the morning took up the bill taxing dogs and creating a fund for payment of damages for sheep killed by dogs. Passed. Ayes 52; nays 22. A bill was introduced by Branham making general appropriations for the years 1865 and 1866. The bill increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to $5 per day and mileage at the rate of 15 cents each mile, was put upon its final passage and lost. Ayes 39; nays 47. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

In the afternoon the bill regulating inspection of tobacco was taken up and passed. The special order for the afternoon being the bill authorizing railroad companies which have received State aid [illegible]

Illinois and Niagara ship canal bills, but order surveys by good engineers.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Reported Defeat of Kilpatrick—The Rebels Retreating before Sherman—Capture of a Rebel Naval Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 17.—The *Bulletin's* special Washington dispatch has the following:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th says: "We have for some days been in doubt as to what force Sherman had sent in the direction of Augusta. This doubt has at length been solved. It seems that while his main army advanced toward Branchville and Charleston, he sent Kilpatrick and his cavalry to demonstrate against Augusta, and to break up the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. From official dispatches received at the War Department we learn that last Friday General Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick, at Aiken, on the Charleston and Augusta Road, twenty miles northeast of Augusta, and, after a considerable engagement, drove him five miles in the direction of Branchville. Our troops have by this time, no doubt, fallen back to the Congaree river. If our troops fall behind the Congaree the enemy will be able to shell Columbia from the south bank. We also learn that the Congaree and the tributary Saluda are both easily fordable above the city. This disposes us to believe that our troops will seek to give battle before crossing the Congaree."

The Richmond *Whig* says: "We learn upon good authority that our forces are falling back before Sherman's advancing columns in the direction of Columbia, S. C., and will probably make a stand on the Santee. We learn that a naval force consisting of twelve officers and one hundred men, under command of Lieut. Tacosey Read, were recently captured by the Yankees near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. Among the party was Assistant Engineer Tomlinson, of the James River fleet, who was married the night before his departure.

A heavy fire occurred at Danville, Va., on Wednesday last. The estimated loss exceeds $400,000.

Gen. Braxton Bragg is at present in Richmond.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

SENATE.

The credentials of Mr. Segar, Senator elect from Virginia to fill the vacancy by death of Mr. Bowden, were presented and laid on the table, to be acted on by the next Congress; yeas 29, nays 10.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution declaring that the United States Government, in no event, can become responsible for the rebel debt.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected, and it was laid over.

A resolution was adopted to take a recess from 4:30 till seven o'clock this evening.

The naval appropriation bill was considered.

Mr. HALE charged that the Navy Department had put pimps and spies upon his track last summer.

Mr. GRIMES denied, on the authority, of Mr. Fox, the statement that the Navy Department had ever given instructions to any detective to examine the conduct of Mr. Hale, or anything of the kind.

Mr. HALE then animadverted at length on the management of the Navy Department.

Mr. SAULSBURY concurred in Mr. Hale's remarks.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a speech in relation to political parties, dating the formation of the Republican party back to 1798, and its founders as Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and the great statesmen of the South, and contending that the Democratic party was of recent origin, viz: the time of the re-election of Jackson in 1832.

After remarks from Messrs. SAULSBURY, LANE and NYE, the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session, a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to receive satisfactory evidence of the claim of Kansas against the United States, to the amount of $12,251, the original vouchers having been lost during the massacre at Lawrence, was passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution in relation to the rebel debt, and it was passed.

Mr. NYE spoke in reply to Mr. Saulsbury in defence of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, defending the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, referred to Gen. Jackson's conduct at New Orleans, and said that he was sustained by the Democratic members of Congress for several years. He charged that the real opposition made by Mr. Saulsbury to the Administration was its freeing four millions of slaves. Mr. Nye animadverted at length on the Democratic party, which he said, among other things, was not willing the highest crime known to our laws—treason, should be punished. He finally replied to the accusation against the Navy Department.

Mr. SAULSBURY vindicated his loyalty as a Democrat. He said the peace men were the loyal men of the country, and that the party in power was the cause of the war. They were the real traitors.

Mr. GRIMES also defended the Naval Department from the attacks made upon it.

Mr. WADE denied that the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was *ex parte*, and said light draft iron-clads were a failure. Mr. Wade's amendment, proposing the establishment of a board of admiralty, was rejected, although he offered an amendment which was adopted, that the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy should be made in the several districts by competitive examinations, open to young men of the several districts.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment authorizing the Secretaries of the Navy, War and Treasury Departments to purchase bunting made in this country, instead of importing it. Adopted. The Naval appropriation bill, as amended, then passed the Senate at 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to admit A. P. Field to a seat from the Second, and Mr. Manor, from the Third Congressional District from Louisiana. The Committee had previously reported in favor of admitting Mr. Bouseau, from the First Congressional District of that State.

Mr. Dawes reported in favor of admitting Mr. Jackson, from the First, and Mr. Johnson, from the Third District of Arkansas.

The reports lie over for consideration.

The bill for the relief of Major Brigham passed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which several days ago they rejected the House bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Michigan, and for which lands had been granted. The bill passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the amendatory Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S amendment to tax on sales of one-half of one per cent was pending.

Mr. THAYER offered an amendment to except manufactures and products from tax on sales.

Mr. HOOPER opposed tax on sale, but if it was carried he desired an amendment to include all sales of stocks and bullion and to exclude all agricultural products. The measures proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield about $400,000,000. This, after paying the ordinary expenses of the Government as they were before the war, and including the interest on the public debt would leave a surplus of $300,000,000 to be applied to the extraordinary expenses of the war.

The question was stated to be on the following amendment by Mr. Boutwell: "All persons licensed under the provisions of this act, or the act of which it is an amendment, and who are engaged in the sales of goods, wares and merchandise, or articles procured or manufactured, whether foreign or domestic, shall, within ten days, and after the first of every month, make return under oath or affirmation of amount of goods sold during the month preceding, and shall pay thereon a tax of one-half of one per cent, and all such persons, on the collection of the tax imposed by this section, shall be subject to the provisions of the law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes on manufacturers, mentioned in the 88th section of the act to which this is an amendment, so far as may be applicable."

This amendment was agreed to by 58 to 56.

The House refused to strike out section four of the bill proposing an additional tax on articles mentioned in the ninety-fourth section of existing law, and which includes ready-made cloth and all textile or knitted or felt fabrics of cotton, leather, copper, iron, furniture, soaps, pickles, umbrellas or parasols, wood, screws, glues and gelatine, starch, gunpowder, segars, turpentine, and many other articles.

Mr. HOOPER again offered his amendment in lieu of the present bank duties, to tax the average amount of deposits one-tenth of one per cent on the average monthly circulation, one-quarter of one per cent after July 1st next, and latter half of one per cent after 1st Dec. next. The amendment was rejected by two majority.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that National and State Banks and Banking Associations shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on amount of any State notes paid out by them after the 1st of January. Agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved that twelve cents, instead of six cents a gallon, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, be imposed on crude petroleum, and, after further proceedings, the duty was left as originally reported, viz: 6 cents per gallon.

Mr. STEVENS offered a new section, requiring every bullion broker to take out license and pay $1,000 therefor, whether operating at the brokers' board, or elsewhere. Whoever shall thus deal without first obtaining a license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a penalty of $5,000. Whoever buys and sells gold, bullion or coin above the mint value for the purposes of speculation shall be deemed a bullion broker. All sales of gold, excepting for exportation, to pay duty on imports and interest on the public debt, are to be taxed ten per cent on each purchase and sale. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 against 43. The Committee then rose.

The previous question was ordered on concurring in the various amendments of the Committee of the Whole, and the House adjourned.

Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 17.—Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan at Jay Cooke's to-day, at 5 o'clock, were $2,105,000. The largest single subscription was $500,000, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Jay Cooke & Co.'s subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amount to $2,072,000, including one from New York of $567,000, and one from Chicago of $324,800. There were 2,817 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

Mr. Stevens' amendment to the internal revenue bill, requiring dealers in gold to take out a thousand dollar license, and proposing to tax each sale and purchase of gold for speculating purposes, 10 per cent, although agreed to in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, is not considered a fair test, as there was nearly a quorum present. The question is yet to be taken by the House on concurring in it, and in the amendment taxing sales, and all the other amendments reported from the Committee.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, February 17.—Information from the army of the Potomac states that the dispatch of the 10th inst., announcing the execution of James L. Hicks was a mistake, as his sentence was suspended by the President until further orders.

Desertions from the rebel army have been quite numerous for some time past, twenty-five coming within our lines on Wednesday morning. They represent their usual dirty, ragged and hungry appearance, and say their first question almost always is "Where can we get rations?"

A severe storm commenced on Tuesday night which threatened to continue some time.

Generals Humphrey and Wilcox have left on short leaves of absence to go north.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, February 17.—The Maine House of Representatives have passed a resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution of this State, disfranchising deserters and absentees from military drafts.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.—The *Commercial's* special says: "The House Committee agreed to report against the resolution requiring railroad corporations which have received Government land to carry out the contract to transport soldiers [illegible]

Advices from Richmond to-day show Sherman marching on Columbia, and Beauregard will endeavor to prevent his crossing the Congaree [illegible]

From James Island.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.—Hardee reports a repulse to our forces on James Island. On the contrary the *Times* correspondent shows that a gallant charge was made, and the rebel outer works consisting of three redoubts, captured, together with thirty prisoners. The rebels defending the works were cavalry, who fled pell-mell before the impetuous charge of our men.

Gen. Gilmore was present at the fight.

From the Gulf.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The steamer Corsica brings dates to the 11th.

The blockade runner Col. Lamb was obliged to return from an attempt to run into Galveston harbor.

Maximilian's consul at Havana has not yet been able to secure the Mexican archives in that city.

No news from Mexico.

The 152d Illinois Regiment.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Friday, Feb. 17.—The 152d regiment Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, by Adjutant General Haynie, with the following field, staff, and commanding officers: Colonel, Ferdinand Stephenson; Lieutenant Colonel, Jasper Partridge; Major, John H. Nale; Adjutant, James Ray; Quartermaster, none; Surgeon, Hiram S. Plummer.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, February 17.—Professor Bond, of the Harvard University, died this morning of consumption. He was about to receive honorable testimonials from the English National Academy.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Feb. 13.

The Cattle Market has been characterized by more than usual activity, considering the inclemency of the weather and the slim attendance at the yards this morning. The advance recorded in our last issue has been well maintained, and to-day another advance of fully five cents ℔ has been realized. The market in the early part of the week was dull and steady, but on Saturday many drovers arrived from New York, owing to the scarcity of cattle there, and made extensive purchases to supply the wants of their customers, at whatever prices holders deemed fit to demand. About 1,300 head arrived, and were all taken at from 18c to 19c for common; [illegible] for fair; [illegible] for extra, and [illegible] for choice. The cattle offered for sale represented the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and the counties of Chester, Lancaster and Berks.

Hogs continue dull. At Henry Glass' Union Hog Drove Yard, supplies come forward freely, but there is but little inquiry, and holders are firm in their views. 1,099 head arrived during the week, and sold at from $17.00 to $19.00 ℔ 100 lbs, net. A few choice sold as high as $19.50. At the Avenue Drove Yard there was no improvement to notice. Supplies reach 380 head, and sales are making at $17.00@$19.50 ℔ 100 lbs net. No sales of stock have been reported for recess past.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News.

Loyal Georgians.

NEW YORK, Friday, February 17.—A meeting of loyal Georgians was held at Cooper Institute last night. Speeches were made by several residents of Georgia, and resolutions passed denouncing the secession movement, and urging the early return of the State to the Union.

Armstrong Guns.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Sir Wm. Armstrong writes to the Navy Department, urging the Government to manufacture his guns. Capt. Wise, of the Ordnance Bureau, in reply, says: The Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher afford us means of testing Sir William's invention.

Personal.

Gen. Dwight has been before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, testifying concerning the Red River expedition.

Cotton Speculations.

The *World's* Washington special says: "The House Commerce Committee have nearly finished the examination of persons holding cotton permits. They will not examine the officials who issued them." "The same special says the President told a member of the Ways and Means Committee that he would soon send in a new nomination for the new Secretary of the Treasury, who would probably be an Eastern man.

The Army of the Potomac.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special says: "The railroad is being extended to the position now held on the left by the 5th corps. A large force of men are now employed upon it. Numerous wagon roads are also being constructed."

Rebel Extracts.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 14th, in an article on the arming of slaves, argues that "the proposed measure would be of great advantage in a single item of supplies," which is now a very important question with the rebel Government.

The *Dispatch* sees no hope of foreign intervention, and says: "It is useless to discuss the question."

The *Enquirer* says: The recent rise in rebel paper was caused by the Secretary of the Treasury throwing a quantity of gold on the market. It urges the destruction of the present currency, and a reduction of the rebel debt to a gold basis.

The clerk department of the rebel Government appeals to the Senate to increase their pay. Under the present compensation they can barely support themselves.

The *Sentinel* says: "Mass meetings have been called in Petersburg and Lynchburg to express the views of the people on the degrading terms tendered by Lincoln. All our exchanges speak with one voice of the Fortress Monroe negotiations and the duties it has disclosed to us all, except the Raleigh *Progress* and the Raleigh *Standard*, which are still hanging out the white flag for surrender. The Augusta *Chronicle* will, doubtless, also take the same ground."

The *Enquirer* says: "While the blockade is effective against England and France it is open to Yankees," and says "the effect of trading in cotton would, at points in our possession, enable us to do all the trading to the exclusion of foreign nations." They would prefer to purchase elsewhere, but would take from Yankees rather than do without.

The Columbia *Guardian* of a recent date says: "Sherman, elated by recent successes, feels confident of marching through South Carolina. We are willing he should hug the delusion to his heart, as his fall will be greater when his disgrace comes upon him. We, too, indulge in feelings of confidence on our strong ground. Sherman's army entered this State with threats openly and defiantly made of the vengeance which should mark his march. South Carolina is not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolina has forgotten how to treat the violence of hirelings."

From Sherman's Army.

The *Tribune* has the following extracts from Richmond papers of the 15th. The *Examiner* says: "According to official advices last received at the War Department, Sherman was moving upon the upper branches of the Edisto, evidently intending to flank Branchville, and strike the railroad to Columbia north of its junction with the South Carolina Railroad. It is concluded Beauregard has fallen back from Branchville, to take up a new line to cover Columbia, and one better calculated for defensive purposes. It is the opinion in official quarters that a battle is imminent. Beauregard will fight it on ground of his own selection, and with an adequate force. The general situation is encouraging for us. It was currently reported yesterday that a column of the enemy was moving on Augusta. The War Department has no confirmation of the report."

The *Enquirer* says: "The continued absence of official news from the South, leaves an open field for any extent of rumor and conjecture. Now that it is well known that Sherman is actively initiating the campaign, his maneuvers for Branchville, and feints upon Augusta and Columbia, and his demonstration in force on James Island, below Charleston, form the basis of some very entertaining military criticisms and anticipations. That Branchville, and ultimately Charleston, are in the designs of Sherman, there can be little doubt; but whether he will get either one or the other appears by no means certain. Rumor says that Branchville is evacuated, and the enemy, having crossed the Edisto, twenty miles above that place, are marching on it. There is no official confirmation of this."

Rebel Rams.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special mentions the statement of deserters that the rebels have the new ram, named Jeff. Davis, nearly completed. Deserters say the rebel rams will soon make another raid down the river.

Respited.

The order for the execution of the rebel pirate, Captain Beall, which was to have been carried into effect to-morrow, has been respited for the present, and now lies entirely in the hands of the President.

The 7-30 Loan.

The Treasury Department has been obliged to fill the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan with bonds not bearing coupons of February 15. On bonds where that coupon is wanting a draft for the amount due will be forwarded by the Adjutant General at Washington.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 16th says everything is quiet. The rebel army being paid, the men say the money is of very little use to them.

For Additional Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

1st WARD.

THERE WILL BE A

Mass Meeting

Of the citizens of the First Ward, at the Circuit Court Room,

This (Saturday) Evening,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

For the purpose of carrying out measures for filling the quota of the Ward without a Draft.

COME IN EVERYBODY

And take part in the proceedings. With proper exertion on the part of citizens, the last quota of the Ward can and must be filled.

By order of the Committee.

10th WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, held at their Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17th, 1865, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to get the Enrollment List of said Ward printed, and the names of those who have paid into the Ward Fund and those who have not done so be marked on said list.

13th WARD DRAFT MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the citizens of this Ward is called for THIS EVENING at the saloon of CONRAD FOLZ, and all who have not yet paid anything into the Draft Fund, are earnestly requested to come forward and

Help to Clear the Ward of the Draft.

A full attendance of the members of the two Draft Associations is requested, as the question of immediately going to work to fill the quota of the Ward will be discussed.

By order of the Central Com.

15th WARD.

Men of the Fifteenth Ward, come up and pay your money and clear the Ward of the Draft. We have about

150 MEN ENLISTED,

And want funds to pay others. Don't fail to come to the

Mass Meetings

On SATURDAY NIGHT; we have good news for you. Reports will be read and speeches made. Don't fail to come! A list of those

WHO HAVE NOT PAID

Will be read before the meeting closes. Come prepared to CLEAR all the Ward of the Draft. We want every man who has not paid, to pay at once.

Fifteenth Ward Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD, ATTENTION.

Citizens of the 16th!

A Committee has been appointed with written authority to call upon every man in the Ward for funds to fill our quota with volunteers. It can be done by Monday night if ALL will give liberally, and

WE TRUST YOU WILL!

Citizens, one and all, free the Ward at once. You can do it. Sixteenth Ward Collection Committee of the Draft Association.

No. 2 North Wells street.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Lock Stitch. Double Lock Stitch. THE FLORENCE. Reversible Feed. Double Knot Stitch. Knot Stitch.

100 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE COMBINED Petroleum Company,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

Represented by 200,000 Shares of $5.00 Each. $50,000 Reserved for Working Capital.

Prospectus can be had with full particulars at the Office of the Company's Agent, where the books are open for a limited number of subscriptions.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER, Agent, 36 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PIANO SONGS.

The Most Popular of the Season.

"MEET ME DOWN BY THE SEA." Song and Chorus. 30 cents.

A graceful and flowing melody wedded to words of a romantic, yet purely refined sentiment.

"LAMENT OF LITTLE NELL." Song and Chorus. 30 cents.

A deeply touching ballad, being a pathetic appeal of a little girl recently rescued from slavery. The accompaniment is easily arranged, and the melody is of that lasting character, which, if heard once, is not readily forgotten.

"COMRADES BEAR THIS TO MY SISTER." Song and Chorus. 30 cents.

"DEAR MOTHER, THE BATTLE IS OVER." Song and Chorus. 30 cents.

Those who admire patriotic songs, founded on the last words of our brave young soldiers, will find in these two of the best recently issued.

Either of the above will be mailed prepaid on receipt of the price by LYON & HEALY, Music Dealers and Importers of Musical Instruments and Strings, &c. Agents for ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, CARHART'S MELODEONS, GRAVES' BRASS INSTRUMENTS, STEINWAY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Wholesale Depot for the Publication of O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Nos. [illegible] Washington street, and 104 Clark street, Chicago.

1,000 R. C. BEDSTEADS AT PRIVATE SALE TO THE TRADE. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A CARD.

Having sold my entire stock of Goods, with the good will of my business, to JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., a gentleman who has had many years experience, and who has been most successful as a Merchant Tailor in an Eastern city, I would hereby recommend him to my patrons and all those in want of elegant and fashionable garments, with the assurance that he will fully sustain the reputation of this establishment under its former and present proprietor.

A. W. DE LONG.

Having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. A. W. De LONG, as will be seen by the Card above, I shall continue the business, and shall be pleased to retain the patronage extended to him. My long experience enables me to guarantee entire satisfaction. I shall keep constantly on hand the most desirable and fashionable Goods, both of foreign and domestic manufacture to be found in the Eastern markets.

While striving to merit, I trust to receive a liberal support.

JOHN STEVENSON.

MR. JOHN STEVENSON, having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. A. W. De LONG, I desire to inform my friends and customers that I shall retain my old position, and shall be pleased to see, one and all who have heretofore favored me with their patronage, with the same elegance of style and superiority of manufacture during the past years.

HENRY BURWELL.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1865.

A BARGAIN IN A PIANO.

Having no use for the elegant 7-octave Rosewood Piano drawn by me this day at the sale of Gift Concert Tickets, No. [illegible] I offer it for sale at a great bargain for cash. The instrument is now offered. It will remain on exhibition at [illegible] Clark street for the present, where those wishing to purchase can examine. Apply to HARRY HOWARD, of Howard & Co., Coal and Wood Dealers, 260 North Clark street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of S. B. HAPPLEYE & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. Happleye is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will pay the debts of said firm. The business will be transferred to the firm of J. S. Wallace & Co., of which Mr. Happleye becomes a member. S. B. HAPPLEYE. J. B. [illegible] Chicago, Feb. 15th, 1865.

J. S. WALLACE & CO., STORAGE, FORWARDING and COMMISSION.

Mr. S. B. HAPPLEYE has this day been admitted as a Partner in our firm. The co-partnership will be conducted under the same name. J. S. WALLACE & CO. Chicago, Feb. 15th, 1865.

DRAFT.—At a special meeting of PROTECTIVE DRAFT ASSOCIATION NUMBER ONE, Held on the 16th inst., it was voted to increase the price of admission to Two Hundred Dollars [illegible] [illegible] JOHN TYRRELL, Treasurer.

Grain Dryers or Grain Drying. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

16TH WARD, ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of the 16th Ward Draft Association on THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 18, [illegible]

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M., will be held at their Hall this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. Work on first degree. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend. R. W. JONES, Secretary.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! SMALL POCKET CASES OF MEDICINE, with full directions for using, adapted expressly to Diseases Common to the Soldier. Price, $1.50. C. S. HALSEY, 147 Clark street.

TWENTY ACRES JOINING the new CATTLE YARDS for sale at $375 PER ACRE. By S. M. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

CAUTION.—To the patrons of the BRITISH AMERICAN. Unauthorized persons are collecting past and prospective moneys on account of the above paper, for which they can give no equivalent. [illegible] GEO. H. FERGUS, Assignee. Chicago, Feb. 17th, 1865.

TO BUTCHERS.—There are at the Sherman Yards two of the best fattened Steers that have ever appeared in this market [illegible]

SOUTH CLARK STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE IN Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. North of Monroe street, a four story Marble front Store. Corner of Quincy street, [illegible] Frame Building.

BATAVIA INSTITUTE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Batavia, Ill. [illegible] A. A. GRIFFITH, Batavia, Ill.

New Advertisements.

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN, THE CELEBRATED **HAIR RESTORER,**

Treats scientifically, and can be consulted upon ALL Diseases of the HAIR and SCALP, viz: Baldness, Thin Hair and Premature Blanching of the Hair, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp, etc., at his new and commodious office, No. 7 King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—All letters must have a postage stamp enclosed to insure an answer.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION VALUE!

Davis, Sawyer & Co.,

40 & 42 LAKE STREET,

Will offer their large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at New York Auction Valuations, during the present unsettled state of the market until 1st March, when they will open a full assortment of Spring Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising all that is new and desirable.

SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!

We will furnish Substitutes for one or two years to citizens of Cook County at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, and charge a limited commission for transacting the business.

LESTER & REILEY, 122 South Clark Street.

NEW SKIRT For 1865.

A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,) 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the Owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining durability, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Very flexible, folding easily, [illegible] 28 Lake st., Chicago.

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

The Second National Bank Receives, in payment for subscriptions to this Popular Loan, when endorsed and accompanied by list, ALL FIVE PER CENT Legal Tender Notes, With accrued interest to date of deposit. Liberal Arrangements will be Made with Dealers. J. A. ELLIS, President. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Chicago Salt and Lumber Co., at Saginaw, will contract to deliver during the coming season Bridge and Railroad Timber, of Norway Pine, in small or large bills, to the amount of five million feet. ALEXANDER RAYMOND & CO., No. 17 South Lasalle street.

TO OWNERS OF FINE RESIDENCES. ATTENTION! S. M. FASSETT, of the Great Northwestern Photograph Gallery, has secured the services of MR. A. HATSON, of New York, one of the finest VIEW PHOTOGRAPHERS in the United States, and is now prepared to receive orders for photographing private houses, stores, public buildings, monuments, etc. [illegible] Leave your orders at No. 114 South Clark st.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.

M. GREENWOOD & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, suitable for Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

ALSO, Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street.

FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

E. I. IVES, FORMERLY WITH H. BURWELL, can now be found at 98 Washington street, With C. S. FRINK, where he would like to again see old friends and customers. Come one, come all and he will give you FITS.

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, No. 188 South Clark Street, Chicago.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—We invite attention to our large stock of CARD CLOTHING Of the best quality, which we will sell at EASTERN PRICES. We are also prepared to furnish COTTON WARP of every description at manufacturers' prices, and every kind of findings used in a woolen factory, such as Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, [illegible] We have also made arrangements to furnish all kinds of WOOLEN MACHINERY, At makers' prices, and have now for sale one [illegible] SET OF CARDS AND JACK, and one DOUBLE [illegible] MERRITT & COUGHLEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Louis Flour

Received and for sale to the Trade by HOUSE, GRACE & CO., Commission Merchants, [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD ask their Grocers for PRUSSING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR [illegible]

COGSWELL & MITCHELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 Lasalle Street. Advances made on consignments and property in Store. E. D. COGSWELL. J. L. MITCHELL.

500 TONS OF NO. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON FOR SALE CHEAP BY [illegible]

MACHINE SEWING AND [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—HUGH McCULLOCH.

The very general urgency, especially at the West, for the appointment of Hugh McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury, proves that in times like the present, and in relation to an office of so great importance, the people are willing to share with the President the responsibility of an appointment in which they feel so vitally interested. In addition to the voice of the Western press, as well as of many of the Eastern papers which have generously done justice to the merits of a candidate who is only a financier and not a politician, the Legislatures of at least two Western States, and many members of Congress and prominent representative men of the various sections of the country have united in pressing, not the claims, but the merits, of Mr. McCulloch for this position. It has heretofore been a distinguishing characteristic of President Lincoln, and one to which next to his unswerving honesty of purpose, he is most indebted for the popularity and success of his past administration, that he has kept himself in accord with the people by allowing their voice to influence his leading appointments, and thus dividing with them the great responsibility. All his most successful civil and military appointments have been thus influenced, and while in one or two instances the people have erred or been widely divided, they have given the President a heartier support for having been swayed by the popular judgment. The excellent tact which enables Mr. Lincoln thus to be *en rapport* with the people on his leading policies and appointments, will be regarded as one of his specialities as an executive statesman, comparing favorably with the most successful administrations, and contrasting nobly with every administrative failure from George III. down to poor Jeff. Davis. Although the expression already called forth in favor of Mr. McCulloch, is unopposed by any similar manifestation in behalf of any rival candidate, we believe it is but the "drop before the shower," compared with the unanimity of satisfaction with which the people would hail the appointment, if made.

Mr. McCulloch is exactly the man for the place. As a banker, his success, in taking hold of the State Bank of Indiana at a precarious moment in its history, and bringing it up so as to pass it and its branches through the great crisis of '57, without suspending payment, gave him a very high position as one of the ablest and soundest of American financiers. His name would inspire confidence among capitalists, the class through whom, to a great extent, the wealth of the country must be reached, for the support of the Government. So far as we have learned, he is the candidate of all but those who are bearing down the Government stocks in Wall street, whose opposition gives additional propriety to his appointment. Against all these facts combined with his intimate connection with, and experience of, our National finances, as Comptroller of the Currency, we cannot believe that any technical or punctilious or even friendly reason for re-nominating Mr. Usher, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, at the expiration of the President's and his present term, will weigh a feather. Doubtless his personal relations with the President have been most friendly, as have those of all with whom the President has acted, not even excepting Davis' Peace Commissioners. But even Mr. Usher himself will appreciate the vital necessity that the three minor Cabinet appointments—the Interior, the Attorney Generalship, and the Postmaster General—should in all things be held subordinate to the three leading appointments of War, of State, and of the Treasury. Mr. Usher's retirement at the expiration of his present term, in view of the peculiar fitness of McCulloch's appointment to the Treasury, presents itself as a political exigency, which, so far from reflecting upon Mr. Usher's fitness for his present position, precludes all reflection upon that point. Certainly no reason of mere geographical expediency will control the President in his selection of an officer on whom the success of his administration in every other department finally depends. No ability in diplomacy or in war will compensate for the lack of the best financier the country affords in charge of our Treasury Department. The past appointments of the President—Chase and Fessenden—have been the best he could have made. That of Morgan, of New York, would not be. While this tub has been momentarily thrown to the great Wall street whale, we confidently believe our next Secretary of the Treasury will be Hugh McCulloch.

A STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

The duty of a Representative, as usually stated, is to look out for and protect the interests of the people. It is for this purpose, and in this expectation, that we choose Representatives and send them to the Legislature; but it is not to be denied that men become candidates with entirely different purposes, and with far other schemes and hopes. The old theory of devotion to the public weal, and patriotic integrity, is still to be found in the books, and is often mouthed on the platform, but is fast passing into practical disuse and entire neglect. Candidates for our votes, however high and unselfish their professions may be, are generally bent on serving their own personal and private ends, and are willing, and often in a hurry to sacrifice any public interest or right, when by so doing they gain private emolument or advancement. It is coming to be thought proof of smartness and rare ability, if a Representative can so employ the influence and position which the people have given him, as to make a good thing out of it for himself and his friends; and he is regarded as slow, green, and behind the times who goes straight forward in the discharge of his duties, and comes home with no profits in his pocket. There are so many ways of robbing the public that can never be exposed; so many methods of stealing from the people that can be covered up under various pretexts and disguises of public necessity and utility; so many schemes for corporations, monopolies, government contracts, leases, and numberless others which open up a plain and easy road by which what belongs to the public can be transferred to individuals, that for a representative not to be engaged in some such peculation and rascality, is to stupidly refuse to improve his opportunities, and an unaccountable neglect to pick up the gifts that Providence casts at his feet.

If not all, certainly far too many of our representatives seem to have adopted as their code of morals and perfect rule of duty and practice, the theory that the public rights and interests are placed in their hands to be disposed of to applicants in the best way to make them pay most to the men to whom they are given and to the members who give them away. The public interests and franchises are of vast and inestimable value. They furnish an almost inexhaustible capital for doing a large and profitable business. Trading in the people's rights and interests; buying and selling the property of States and cities, cannot but be very lucrative to the men who are engaged in it, for their profits must be incalculably large, who are selling at high figures, what never cost them a cent. In fact, so flourishing has this branch of trade become, and the profits so enormous, that the halls of our capitol are being turned into a Board of Trade, or immense House of Exchange, in which the members and the Lobby are buyers and sellers, and the commodities dealt in are the public franchises, rights and property. In the mass of merchants and traders who throng 'Change in our business towns, you can find no shrewder dealers and no keener sharpers and rogues, than those who gather at the Legislature. The men who trade in grain, pork and gold, are no more scheming and managing solely for profit and gain, and for the one end, to make money, than those who are driving bargains in our Legislature in property of which they mean to rob the people, and making merchandise of the public interest and welfare. The dealers in the usual course of trade are not more single in their efforts to make money out of their fair and honorable transactions than are the bulls of the Legislature and the bears of the lobby in those swindling and infamous operations, in which valuable franchises and property are bought and sold, with the clear understanding that they are first to be stolen from the people.

There is an odor not of sanctity that hangs around Wall streets and the Stock Exchange. But they are pure and sweet, compared with the passions and morals that prevail in our Legislative Stock Board. The frequenters of this Board of Trade, the dabblers in Horse Railroad and kindred stocks, the men who are selling the property they have stolen from the people, and the men who are buying that property knowing it to be stolen, have reached a height of rascality and crime, and a depth of guilt and infamy that can be matched by the proceedings of no other Board of Trade, or place of traffic. Its only parallel in a business way is to be found in the shops of those degraded dealers, who buy and sell stolen goods, and get gain by clasping hands with swindlers and thieves.

It is time for the people to ask whether our Legislature shall be turned into a Board of Trade, for dealing and operating in such staples and stocks as members can steal from the people, [illegible]

place him in a higher position. The Conservatives held a caucus Monday night, and decided to vote in a body against the Constitutional Amendment. The Radicals held a caucus also, and decided to vote in a body the other way. Gov. Bramlette's recommendation seems to have had but little effect on the Conservatives. This action of the pro-slavery party will give the Radicals a magnificent issue next summer, and will enable them to sweep the State as clean as the Radicals of Missouri swept that State. The ratification of the Freedom Amendment is only postponed in Kentucky until the people can pass on the question at the election next August.

THE SURGEON OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.

We can furnish the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment in this District a piece of information which may enable him and his associates to get through with their business without fear of losing their dinners. The 12th section of the Enrollment Act of February 24th, 1864, says:

"That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail or appoint such number of additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of persons drafted into the military service in any district as may be necessary *to secure the prompt examination of all such persons*, and to fix the compensation to be paid surgeons so appointed while actually employed. And each surgeon so detailed or appointed shall perform the same duties as the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, except that they shall not vote or sit with the Board of Enrollment."

The obvious intent of this law is to provide a sufficient number of surgeons in every district to transact the professional duties of the Provost Marshal's office without delay, and to leave no excuse for laggards to plead dinner hours, or anything else, as a reason for keeping volunteers or drafted men cooling their heels on the doorsteps for whole days, waiting to be examined. We have never heard that the Secretary of War has refused to detail or appoint the required number of surgeons to do this work, when a request for additional help has been made to him by the proper authorities. The law is not at fault in this particular. The fault lies with those officers who are constitutionally slow, and who are occupying positions for which nature never intended them.

The Risley Contracts.

Some time since, an inquiry was started in Congress concerning a number of contracts executed by Hanson A. Risley, an agent of the Treasury for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on Government account, stationed at Norfolk, Va. The report of Mr. Risley's contracts was laid before the House on the 10th inst., a copy of which is before us. The number of contracts is seventy-seven, embracing, we judge, all the cotton, tobacco, turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, lumber and miscellaneous products in rebeldom. Among the contracts are the following:

Samuel Noble	250,000	bales of cotton.
Leonard Sweet	150,000	"
Wilson, Gibson, & Co.	100,000	bales of cotton.
Charles K. Hawks	75,000	" "
Robert Lemon	50,000	" "
Robert E. Coxe	50,000	" "
Leonidas Haskell	20,000	" "
Robert E. Coxe	10,000	bbls turpentine.
Robert E. Coxe	10,000	bxs tobacco.
Robert E. Coxe	10,000	hhds "
Henry Thompson	100,000	lbs "
Hooper C. Hicks	140,000	" "
R. W. Gould	5,000	bbls turpentine.

All these contracts were made between Nov. 4, 1864, and Jan. 24, 1865. Mr. Risley had evidently laid himself out to do a "staving business."

☞ The Copperhead New York *News* publishes a letter purporting to be written at London, which asserts that the Emperor of France has concluded a secret treaty with the Confederacy, one consideration of which is the recognition of independence about the first of March; also, that one of the first fruits of the secret alliance is the departure of two iron-clads—the Sphynx and Cheops (now called the Stonewall and Rapidan)—from Bordeaux, under the Confederate flag. These are the two iron-clads, we are further told, against the sailing of which Mr. Dayton remonstrated last summer. At that time the remonstrance was heeded, and the Emperor refused permission for the steamers to depart. These vessels were, however, nominally sold to Denmark, but on arriving at Copenhagen, fell into the hands of rebel agents, Denmark refusing to complete its bargain. We also have this story in part in our dispatches. Better authority than that of the *News* will be asked before any reliance is placed in it. As before stated in our columns, the Danish Minister at Washington denies *in toto* the alleged action of his Government.

☞ The following pass, says the Chattanooga *Gazette*, was presented at the picket line the other day, by a German soldier:

Guards and pickets will pass one tam mean tuchman to Chattanoogo. By order of one who fur he ketch him out side the picket lines sgin will shoot him dead in hell!

It seems that the man had been straggling in the country and was picked up by some of the scouts. They were going to bring him into town, but he begged so hard to be allowed to come alone that his request was granted and the above pass given him for a warning.

☞ In the argument at Washington on the Albany bridge question, Mr. Colt, attorney for the Western railroad, appeared as one of the counsel for the bridge, and, after he had concluded, a witty witness remarked, as another illustration of the parallels of history, that while the ruin of ancient Troy was effected by means of a Greek horse, that of modern Troy was threatened by a Massachusetts Colt!

☞ A Calcutta letter to the London *Times* estimates the number of persons killed in India by the fearful hurricane of October last, at 60,000. In the island of Saugor, alone, 7,000 perished, out of a population of 82,000.

Railroad Accident.

DWIGHT, Ill., Feb. 16, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad that left Chicago on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., at 7:30 p. m., met with quite a serious accident near "Stewart's Grove," occasioned by a decayed tie. The train consisted of seven coaches. The two rear cars were filled with new recruits *en route* to Camp Butler from Cook county. The rear car was thrown from the track and dragged about twenty or twenty-five rods upon its side. Two men were taken from the wreck dead, and one other very badly hurt—not much prospect of his recovery. Quite a number of men were more or less bruised; one of the guard was badly burned by the upsetting of the stove. Three or four bounty jumpers took advantage of the accident and took to the woods. One of the men killed was from Ottawa, another from Charleston, Coles county, and the one badly hurt from Chicago. They had enlisted the same day as recruits from your city. Much credit is due Conductor Huntington for his attention to the wounded, and gentlemanly deportment throughout the entire accident.

D. McW.

A Letter from Barnum to Col. Wood.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Feb. 17, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: The accompanying letter which I have just received from the great showman, P. T. Barnum, Esq., is so characteristic of the man that I think it may prove interesting to your readers. Barnum has so long been considered a "humbug" that I think it is time the public should know that his humbugging consists solely in the manner which he adopts for obtaining notoriety, and advertising his attractions. Certainly everybody who visits his museum, acknowledges that no place in the world gives so much for the money. Barnum is a man of indomitable enterprise. He was worth in 1855 a million of dollars, which he lost by placing too much confidence in his fellow-man, but he gave up all he possessed to his creditors, and now is again out of the woods, with at least *three millions of dollars* ahead. He is a teetotaler, a philanthropist and an honest man. I think you will agree with me that the principles accorded in the accompanying letter are founded on true philosophy, and do honor to his head and heart. His highest aspiration in catering for his many patrons is precisely the manner which he, Barnum, understands.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. WOOD.

AMERICAN MUSEUM,
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1865.

My Dear Col. Wood:

Although I regret I could not have secured your services for the Museum in Philadelphia, where one is so much needed, I sincerely congratulate you on becoming the sole proprietor of a Museum in Chicago. I think you understand the wants of the public and the duties of a public caterer as well as any man in the country. You have long since discovered that the public is a much wiser animal than it generally gets credit for, and that it will not therefore allow itself to be cheated twice by the same man. Dr. Franklin correctly taught that "honesty is the best policy." Our experience teaches us that with managers of amusements "liberality is the best policy." It is undoubtedly true that the man who gives his patrons all that he can possibly afford for the money, (be he merchant, hotel keeper or amusement manager,) the better will be his success. We must not only give the public all the *variety* possible, but it must be of the *best kind* possible. Anything calculated to lower the morals or vitiate the tastes of our visitors is not only wrong, but is exceedingly *impolitic*. A man is a fool who, after spending his money to attract customers, fails to treat them politely, and make their visit comfortable and profitable to them. This course is not only by *far* the most satisfactory to the manager as a matter of reflection, but it is decidedly the most *profitable*. You well understand this.

Thank God I am again independent—so far as "the draft" is concerned—and I would quit business to-day and forever, were it not for two considerations. First, I love to be busy, and second, it is a most grateful and pleasing reflection that one can cater to many thousands annually and *feel* that he has really increased their pleasure and knowledge, and probably also improved their principles. I think I have pleased more persons than any other man in America. [illegible]

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

Gen. Burbridge and his Enemies—Fearful Condition of Things in Kentucky.

Gov. Bramlette's Recommendation to the Legislature to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment—The Oil Fever in Kentucky—Two Hundred Oil Companies Chartered by the Legislature, &c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13, 1865.

The important question as to who will be placed in command in this State was rendered more than ever complicated and uncertain by the information brought to this place to-day, by persons recently from Washington city, that the announcement made by telegraph a few days ago that Gen. Burbridge had been removed was untrue—or, at least, premature—and that neither the President or Secretary of War knew of any order to that effect. At present the matter is involved in doubt, and it seems to be impossible to gain any definite or satisfactory information in regard to it. The dispatch from the Secretary of War revoking Gen. Burbridge's order disbanding and mustering out the State troops stated that the President was considering the facts in relation to the condition of the State, and when a plan for its defense was fully matured it would be submitted to the State and military authorities, to whom, it was confidently believed, it would prove entirely satisfactory. I have no doubt that Mr. Lincoln is now engaged in perfecting that plan, and, for the reason that he has not yet determined on the course he will pursue, I think it highly probable that no official action has been taken to displace the present commander. Still, it is very difficult to understand how those persons who telegraphed the intelligence, and who are supposed to have access to the highest sources of information, could have been so very much mistaken. But it is useless to speculate further at this time.

The members of the Administration party in the Legislature, and the loyal men generally regard the retention of Gen. Burbridge in command as absolutely essential to the success of the party at the election in August next. They contend that his removal just at this juncture of affairs, when the friends of Governor Bramlette, or the Conservatives, are so much elated by their success in securing the revocation of the order disbanding the State troops, would greatly strengthen and embolden the Opposition and enable it, if not to defeat the Administration men, to exert an influence that would prove extremely injurious. It is of incalculable importance not only to the welfare and the future position of Kentucky, but to the successful execution of the measures of the General Government that a decided majority of the Legislature to be chosen next August should be undoubted loyal men, whose support of the Administration will be active and unconditional, and who will not be restrained by ancient prejudices from cordially assisting in the necessary work of clearing away the embarrassing wrecks of the institution of slavery by ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution. At no time in all its past history was there ever such urgent necessity for harmony of feeling and opinion, and cordial co-operation in action as at this particular time.

The Union members of the Legislature appreciate the force of these considerations, and they consider that the continued presence of the present commander is indispensable to the success of the party. The State needs assistance, and bleeding at every pore, the appeal comes up from different sections for the long promised protection. The loyal men are convinced that the defense of the State will not be successfully accomplished by the State troops under the control of Governor Bramlette. They charge that the experience of the past year amply demonstrates the utter inefficiency of the State organization to protect the State property, and further, that it has been used not so much to expel the enemies from within our borders as to aid the execution of political purposes in which Governor B. and his friends are so deeply interested. They have no confidence in the honesty of his intentions, and are unwilling therefore to continue the large expenditure of money for the equipment of such forces. The defense of the State can only be made thorough by entrusting the power in the hands of Gen. Burbridge, and giving him the authority of the Federal Government with a sufficient number of Federal soldiers. In a report recently made by the Quartermaster General of the State in response to a resolution of the House, asking for the amount of expenditures on account of the raising and equipping the men mustered into the State service under the law authorizing the raising of 5,000 men, it is stated at the sum of $230,296.33. Now this would be but a trifling amount for Kentucky to expend, if the objects for which it was disbursed had been accomplished. But what has been gained? Has quiet been restored and safety secured? On the contrary, guerillas and other plundering outlaws are roaming unchecked through many sections of the country, burning and sacking villages and towns, robbing citizens, ravishing helpless maidens, and spreading death and desolation wherever the infernal fiends went. Letters, petitions and appeals are being daily received here by members from their homes in distant counties, revealing a more terrible, heart-rending state of affairs than ever Mexico suffered from in its most disorganized condition. The lurid flames are seen darting up from afar, the broad blade is seen gleaming in the assassin's hand, the dear old homes are vacant, for the fathers and brothers lie cold in death, the screams of terrified women come quivering on every wind, and the red hand of violence is uplifted on all sides; but the piteous cry for help has as yet been unanswered.

You who live in the districts where the desolating presence of war has not been known, and where these fearful dangers have never come to disturb you sense of perfect security, may find it difficult to realize the existence of such a disordered condition of affairs. But there is no exaggeration in the picture I have but feebly drawn, for there cannot be exaggeration where the most vivid imagination is too weak to conceive the dreadful truth, and no tongue can truthfully tell the evils this oppressed State is suffering from. There are hundreds, thousands of our brave soldiers, who having served faithfully their period of service, and yearning to visit their old homes and the dear loved ones, are yet deterred from going there, by the presence of the murderous outlaws, who are on the alert to wreak their infernal hate on the gallant men who have fought on the battle field in defense of their Government. These discharged veterans are particularly obnoxious to the marauders, who deliberately murder them whenever they can catch them. Think of all these things, of all the long and catalogue of wrongs and sorrows the oppressed people of this State are enduring, and then no wonder will be felt that they are deeply solicitous in regard to the disposition of this question as to who is to command in Kentucky, and to whose hand their defense is to be intrusted.

I have spoken in a previous letter of the surprise with which the message of Governor Bramlette, recommending the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution, was received. So entirely unprepared were many of the members, who remembered his course in the past, and the extreme jealousy with which he resisted even the appearance of an attack on the sacred institution, that they experienced considerable difficulty in drawing their breath at the proper time, and they had not even now entirely regained the equanimity which was so terribly discomposed by this exhibition of the radicalism which our worthy Executive has been accustomed to denounce with such bitterness. You have read the message by this time, and all of your readers are familiar with the views announced in the document. His recommendation would have had much more force, in my opinion, and would have rendered him much more popular with the loyal people, if it had not been accompanied by the request for compensation. I do not suppose that a man of the Governor's admitted intelligence entertains any reasonable expectation that the Government will, now when the inexorable course of events have placed slavery almost wholly in its power, grant the compensation, which Kentucky refused to accept a short time since, when it was tendered by the terms of the President's proclamation.

The Union men proper, the Administration party in the Legislature, will, as a party, earnestly oppose encumbering the ratification by any conditions, and vote to adopt the amendment as it passed Congress. They have come to this determination after a full consultation, and will adhere to it. Those of the Democratic or conservative side who will vote for the ratification at all, will insist on the condition recommended by the Governor. I have been frequently surprised to hear members say they would favor the adoption of the article who I thought would certainly act with the opposition. But there are some who are too timid to come out boldly on the question, and others who are still bound to the "effete" institution by the influence of old prejudices.

The Senate this morning adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of this month, in order that members might return home, and have any doubts they entertain as to the course they should pursue resolved by consultation with their constituents. This adjournment I am confident will result in increasing the number of those in favor of adopting the amendment, for the change that has been going on in the minds of the people of this State in regard to the subject of slavery is wide spread and thorough, and they will instruct their representatives to settle the question without delay. The resolution will be acted on soon in the House.

You may imagine how extensively this Legislature has been engaged in manufacturing petroleum companies, when I mention that over *two hundred charters* have already been granted, and *fourteen* more were reported and passed in the House to-day. In all of them a clause has been inserted reserving to the Legislature to repeal, amend or modify them at any time. An effort was made in the Senate this morning to have that clause stricken out, but it failed. It is calculated, in my opinion, to exercise an injurious influence on the interest of the State, for capitalists who would embark in the business, and by their wealth, experience and energy, aid materially in developing the mineral and other resources of the State, will not be disposed to invest their means in enterprises to be at the control of a legislature, which in a moment of caprice, (for ponderous bodies are composed of human beings only, and afflicted with the failings common to humanity,) may summarily deprive them of the privilege of existence. The House this morning appropriated $15,000 to the use of the Sanitary Commission, to be expended in relieving the necessities of sick and wounded soldiers, not only of Kentucky, but of other States. Although our ladies and citizens have contributed largely to this [illegible]

CATO.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

The Coal Field of Illinois.

The mistakes of the early explorers in the West, are still perpetuated in the current opinions of the people. Geological errors are little likely to be corrected while the State refuses to publish the reports of its geologists, the only authentic exposition of its material resources, to which the public can have access. Consequently we find even well-informed persons possessed with the crudest notions upon a subject so common place as that of coal.

Books and maps hitherto published have persisted in representing the State of Illinois as one vast unbroken sheet of coal, except, perhaps, the extreme northern and southern portions. We have been taught to believe that over every part of this immense basin, having an area of about 40,000 square miles, valuable seams of coal were spread out. The exposures of coal at the surface at La Salle, Rock Island, Danville, Belleville, Carbondale, and near the Indiana line, were held to be the out-croppings of a basin, which dipped below the superficial formations in the interior of the State. Connecting these exposures by a line, the early observers marked it on the map as the boundary of the Illinois coal field. The impression was generally given that anywhere inside of this line workable veins of coal could be obtained.

The effect of this erroneous assumption has been vicious in two ways. First, by creating false expectations on the part of settlers, and parties investing in lands, supposed to contain coal, which do not. Second, by leading everybody, both at home and abroad, to overrate the deposits of coal actually existing. One of the greatest practical difficulties to be overcome, in getting capital to open extensive mines, is the impression that coal is everywhere in Illinois. If every one has it, no one mine can have an extensive market for a material so bulky and expensive to transport. Therefore, capitalists hesitate to embark in enterprises which give no promise of large or permanent profit. A deposit of coal can only be valuable in a district where tracts of workable coal are few, and widely separated by spaces barren of this mineral. There must be numerous consumers and few producers.

That this popular idea of the extent of the coal in Illinois is altogether erroneous, a cursory survey of the geological indications and reference to actual explorations, will at once satisfy us.

Coal is found only in one sub-division of the great class of stratified or sedimentary rocks. These rocks are known to have been formed by the drifting of loose materials, as sand, mud, &c., into the ocean, where they are mixed with corals, shells, seaweeds, &c., accumulated slowly, during successive ages, to an immense thickness. By chemical forces and under immense pressure they were consolidated, and their animal and vegetable remains were petrified, or changed into minerals. While this was going on beneath the ocean, changes of level of both the ocean bed and dry land were constantly occurring. Some parts were rising, others were sinking. Now a portion of the ocean bed before shoal water sinks a thousand fathoms deep. Now a vast tract rises above the water and becomes an island, or an addition of the main land.

On these islands and on low lands skirting the shore, vegetation would grow rank and luxurious, and slowly accumulating, as in our modern peat marshes, would form in time immense deposits of bog and peat. These would, in numerous cases, sink below the sea level; sand and mud from the adjacent land would slowly accumulate. The air being shut out they could not decay. Under known chemical laws the bituminous fermentation would take place and the whole mass, pressed into compactness by the tremendous weight of the overlying formations and the sea, would become coal. By simple pressure we now make the most solid coal from the soft peat of our modern marshes. We have the strongest evidence that in a manner somewhat akin to this our bituminous coal was formed, though of other varieties of plants, and under conditions of climate, far more favorable to vegetable accumulations. The period in which we live is undoubtedly leaving wonderful monuments in the formations now being built up at the bottom of the sea. If the ocean were drained and its mud dried up so that we could walk over it, we should find nature at work embalming, so to speak, all the creations and growth of our time.

Every animal and plant, even man and his works, would then appear, and if mankind were lost, its history might be reproduced, out of this "rich ooze of the earth." Since the globe began, every age has left its history engraved in the stony tablets of the globe, so that all may read who will.

The coal period is marked by a wonderful vegetation. It was massive and luxuriant beyond all modern growths. It was worthless for present value, as there were no beings then extant to discover or apply it to economical uses. So with wonderful foresight it was stored away in the best possible form, and with admirable economy of space, for the use of man.

The rocks, with which it is uniformly associated, in large quantities, are known as the carboniferous group, and we shall only look for coal with reasonable prospect of success, where these rocks underlie the surface. But if we keep in mind the process by which the coal has been formed, as above indicated, we shall see that even where these rocks are present, the coal in large quantities will only be a rare exception. As peat marshes, rafts of driftwood and other large bodies of vegetable matter are now rarely met with, and occupy but a small portion of the general surface, so in the nature of things they must always have been exceptional. The coal being formed from ancient peat marshes and rafts of driftwood, will be found only in certain parts of the carboniferous rocks, and what parts can be ascertained only by actual exploration. The carboniferous rocks occupy not more than one-third of the State. They are not connected in an unbroken sheet, but are separated by wide tracts of rocks, older than the coal, belonging to the Silurian and Devonian groups. The coal seams again occupy only certain portions of the carboniferous rocks, and are wholly absent from others, or are too thin to be of any value. Without going into detailed expositions of local geology at this time, a single fact will suffice, to expose this error, of a large continuous coal field. The Illinois Central Railroad traverses the entire length of the State, dividing at Centralia into two branches, which continue, the one to the northeast corner of the State at Chicago, the other to the northwest corner at Dunleith. Following the East Branch from Chicago to Cairo, we encounter only one coal basin, or tract, on this line, namely, that of DuQuoin and Carbondale, 300 miles from Lake Michigan. On the western branch from Dunleith we first encounter coal at LaSalle, 150 miles southeast of the starting point; thence south for 250 miles till we reach DuQuoin, no coal has been discovered, and the intervening country is supplied from the DuQuoin and LaSalle mines, or from mines east and west of the Central line. South of Carbondale, again the country is occupied by rocks older than the coal, and is destitute of it. There is no coal in Illinois north of LaSalle nor south of Carbondale. In the interior district the coal exists in detached tracts, and these are only of workable value in certain favorable localities. To discover these, their precise boundaries and value, is the work of the geologist and the miner. The State ought to do something, but it will be tardy no doubt, and individual enterprise must work out here the great problem of the coal.

Let no one infer from this paper that the coal deposits of Illinois are insignificant. Although less widely distributed than is popularly supposed, they are ample to meet the wants of her people for ages to come. They are equal to her magnificent endowments in soil, climate and geographical position. This store of mineral fuel "in the basement," is the guaranty of industrial development. From it comes vast motive power which figures cannot express. In it are Manchesters and Lowells and Pittsburgs. From its vast storehouse, under the magic touch of enterprise, mighty industries are to come forth, to beautify the earth and bless humanity.

In future papers I shall describe in detail some of the more important coal basins of Illinois.

THE HORSE RAILROAD.

How it Strikes a Stranger.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If you wish to know the estimation outsiders put upon the honesty of those members of your Legislature and of the journals in the pay of the great monopoly, you need but cross the Mississippi River, and you will find the settled and general opinion to be that these persons have been bribed. There is no other way of accounting for it. With the Peoria *Transcript*, we may well tremble for our country when bribery rules in the halls of legislation, and expect this war and other heavy judgments to continue until public men rise from the deep moral corruption into which they have fallen. I have some interest in the good name of your city. All but one of my children are living there, and it may be the home of their children to future generations. A great moral wrong has been done, and in the high places of the State. It must be atoned for by undoing, or violence and lawlessness will in the providence of God be the instrument of punishing the city that yields itself to the sanctions of an iniquitous law. We may not urge violence—nay, it is a duty to urge the contrary; but this will not prevent the evils that always follow in the steps of unrighteousness, robbery and wrong. Instance the odious *fugitive slave law*. It was doing God's service to resist it, and it was resisted, by lawful means, until the man has ceased to live in our country who has any apology to offer on its defense, and it no more disgraces the statute books of the nation. But somebody suffered, and the nation suffered all the throes and agony of wounded honor, and wounded justice, before the curse of its infliction was removed. It was one of the *causes* of the bloody war we are yet waging. I am no prophet, but I try to mark, and learn from the Providence of God, something of the fate which awaits cities and nations for the wrong doings of their rulers. God punishes by *violence* as well as by milder methods, and in both men are but instruments in His hands. The former is not usually resorted to, until the milder and more peaceful means are tried. Let your citizens take warning. We should suppose the people of our country had been taught lessons, from which to learn, during the past four years. But some will not learn. Perhaps we have not yet reached the bottom of degradation. Certainly there is evidence of it when there are found men, who can rob their own children and children's children of their rights.

IOWA.

☞ The construction of the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost $1,000,000, and will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from the Military Situation.

News From Rebel Sources.

Another Rebel-British Pirate.

From Nassau—The Blockaders' Occupation Gone.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

His Left Wing Fifteen Miles North of Branchville, and his Right Wing in Front of Charleston last Monday.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Advices from General Sherman state that his left wing was on Monday fifteen miles north of Branchville and within fifty miles of Columbia, the capital, while his right was in front of the city of Charleston, only two miles distant, and threatening it. On the next day (Tuesday last) it was indicated by the Richmond papers that his cavalry had reached the Northeastern Railroad, and thus severed the last remaining link between Charleston and the rebel capital. His troops were believed to be also in the vicinity of Florence, the important point of convergence of railroad communications between South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, and near which town were recently confined a large number of captured Union prisoners.

The rebel papers admit that there was nothing to stop Sherman's army, and expect that the national flag will soon be floating over Charleston, Augusta, Columbia and Raleigh.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th says all communication with Charleston and Augusta is cut off, and nothing is known of the situation of those places.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th says: "If Sherman takes Branchville, he cuts our great railroad artery, and General Lee will have to go and gather his supplies from other quarters than the rich store-house of Northwestern Georgia."

NEW YORK, February 17.

The New York *Times'* James Island, S. C., correspondent, 11th, says: "The forces under Brigadier General Hatch are bivouacked on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, at the point where it crosses the Cambahee river. They are steadily moving forward towards Charleston, the enemy in the meantime reluctantly retiring in the same direction."

NEW YORK, February 17.

The New York *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac correspondent says that Lee left for the South on the 10th, going, it was said, to Branchville. Longstreet is said to be in command of the defenses of Richmond.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Twenty Thousand Union Troops Landed at Newbern for Inland Operations—Additional Facts of Saturday's Advance below Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Richmond *Dispatch* reports the landing of 20,000 men at Newbern, N. C., and believes their object to be an immediate advance on Raleigh, or on the railroad lines. Grant visited Newbern lately.

[This is Gen. Schofield's force (23d Army Corps) of Western troops, previously operating against Hood's army, which they helped to smash.—ED.]

Additional details of the movement towards Wilmington last Saturday, show that the troops engaged were exclusively those of General Terry's command, but the operations were directed in person by his superior officer, Gen. Schofield. They were most successful, and what at first appeared to be only a reconnoissance in force, terminated in a permanent advance, the Union lines being moved forward two miles. After considerable severe skirmishing, the new ground was held and works immediately thrown up on it, almost as strong as those in front, to which the rebels fell back. The Union casualties during the day were only ten killed and fifty wounded.

The *Tribune's* Fort Fisher correspondent says: "The rebel position in front of Wilmington is next to impregnable. Their right rests on Cape Fear river, and consists of a breastwork ten feet in height, with a ditch and abatis in front."

"General Schofield brought with him when he assumed command, a large force of veterans, and at once set at work."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Passengers for Mexico Required to Get Permits—Rebels Assembling in Sonora with Hostile Intentions Against the United States—Great Shipment of Gold Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers from Mexico to obtain permits from the Provost Marshal. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit without evidence of his peaceful intention. In doubtful cases they are required to take the oath of allegiance. Aliens must procure satisfactory certificates of their nationality. The object of this order is to impede the increase of the persons inimical to the United States, reported to be assembling in Sonora with hostile intentions towards the frontier population and military posts of the United States.

The shipment of treasure from this port last year were nearly fifty-six millions of dollars—the largest ever made in the like time. Of this, five millions were on Government account.

FROM REBELDOM.

Further Movement Expected of Grant—Bad Financial Prospects of the Rebels—The Rebel Negro Soldier Question.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th, says: "Grant appears to be preparing to push forward his lines still further, having, by his recent movement, advanced them three miles westward of Petersburg."

"The soldiers agree upon the practicability of introducing negroes to aid in solving the difficulty."

Late rebel papers present some very curious and interesting disclosures regarding financial and military matters in Jeff. Davis' dominions. The new currency is now considered of less value than the old. There is no money even of this valueless character in the treasury to settle the immense outstanding accounts, and taxation is declared to be so heavy as the people can stand.

The proposed conscription of negroes by wholesale having received an adverse decision in the rebel Congress, a scheme calling on them to volunteer is now being warmly discussed.

FROM NASSAU.

Effect of the Close of the Port of Wilmington, N. C.—The Blockade-Runners—The Pirate Tallahassee—Another Specimen of Neutrality.

NEW YORK, Friday, February 17.—The closing of the port of Wilmington has been a sad blow to Nassau. All is stagnation there. According to the *Herald's* correspondent, on the 3d there were over thirty steamers and a hundred sail vessels recently engaged in the contraband trade. The warehouses are filled with goods. The pirate Tallahassee, now called Chameleon, was there the first of the month, and the attention of the Governor was called to the fact by our Consul. The gunboat Honduras arrived on the 31st, and asked permission to anchor in the harbor, but was refused.

Another British-Rebel Pirate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Our Consul at London has informed the Government of the sailing from Kingstown, Ireland, of the steamer Ajax, which, it is not doubted, is intended for a rebel pirate. Her armament has gone, or would go, out in a sailing vessel. Notwithstanding the fact that she is small, it is believed that she will be able to do much damage to American shipping, if she gets started in her meditated career. It is thought she would go to Nassau before taking on board her guns."

Arrival of More Exchanged Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The *American* has a special dispatch from Annapolis, as follows:

"The flag-of-truce boats New York and Starry arrived here this morning with 1,515 paroled Union prisoners and officers from Richmond. The condition of the men is much better than that of those heretofore received; only 100 had to be sent to the hospital. A report was current in Richmond when the men left, that Sherman had been checked and that Beauregard had been killed.

Arrangement Between the Rebels and Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The *Republican's* Cairo special says: "Late New Orleans advices report the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, entered into an arrangement with the rebel authorities, by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims to be acting under Maximillian's orders. General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1865.

The Congressional proceedings telegraphed yesterday evening report the defeat of an amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, offered by Mr. Hooper, the object of which was to restrain by increased taxation the over-issue of bank-notes. According to this it would appear that Congress is still in the power of the bankers of the Eastern States, who are determined to flood the country with their rag-money, and in this way tend to depreciate the circulating medium, prop gold up, and create false and illusive values to produce, merchandise, &c. It is indeed strange that men who are thoroughly loyal, and who make strong professions of having the welfare of the whole country at heart, should persist in protecting institutions, called banks, in their efforts to break down the credit of the Government by over-issues of currency.

This, however, though indicative of the temper of Congress, does not prevent the passage of Mr. Morrill's amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, taxing bank circulation. He proposes that from July, 1865, to July, 1866, the tax upon bank circulation shall be ¼ per cent per month, or 3 per cent per year; and that after July, 1866, the tax shall be ½ per cent per month, or 6 per cent per annum. The bill also provides that, whenever the outstanding circulation shall be reduced to not exceeding 5 per cent of the capital, it shall be free from taxation. And whenever any State Bank has been converted into a National Bank, and has assumed the liabilities of such State Bank, including the redemption of its bills, such National Bank shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as it shall exceed five per cent of the capital before such conversion.

We trust there is virtue and good sense enough in Congress to pass Mr. Morrill's bill. It will tend greatly towards decreasing the amount of paper money afloat, and this, every merchant and banker knows, is the best means of preserving the credit alike of the Government and the people. If we are ever to come back to specie payments the best way is to gradually contract the circulating medium, and business men will then be able to stand the change without being ruined. But to encourage the over-issue of private or State bank notes, is to foster wild speculations, depreciate the currency, and send gold up again to 250 or 300. A few days since we noted the fact that Secretary Fessenden had introduced into the new Loan Bill a clause prohibiting any further issue of Treasury Notes; but all such legislation will be futile if Congress persists in allowing the private and public rag mills of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England States to issue an unlimited amount of their "promises to pay," and scatter them over the country to dilute the circulating medium. The Northwest is now happily rid of the miscellaneous collection of "pictured rags," but the Eastern States are flooded with them, and the only way to [illegible]

There was a very dull feeling in monetary circles to-day, in consequence of the want of life in the Gold market. Speculation of all kinds is nearly dead, and merchants are contracting as much as possible all their operations. The Produce markets were inactive and without material change in prices, while the Provision market is perfectly stagnant.

There was a very limited demand for Money; but the market was found to be exceedingly stringent. The balances at the banks are being reduced for investment in county scrip, and the country bankers are also curtailing their accounts for the same purpose. The rate of discount is unchanged, viz: 10 per cent per annum; but street rates were firmer, with transactions at 2@2½ per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange remains scarce, the supply being wholly inadequate to meet the demand. The blockade on the railroads by the snow-storm has prevented the shipment of cattle, hogs, &c., while rates are too high to admit of any shipments of provisions, even were the roads open. In consequence of this state of affairs, there is little or no exchange making, and rates are very firm at par buying and ¼ prem. selling.

Gold opened to-day at 203¾, advanced to 204¼ and closed at 4:30 p. m., at 203¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:30	203¾	2:00	204
11:00	204¼	2:30	203⅞
11:30	204⅛	3:00	203⅞
12:00	204⅛	4:00	203¾
12:30	204		

Here the market for Gold was extremely flat—opening on the street at 203, advancing to 204, and closing at 203¾. The speculation on the Stock Board is unusually light—this gradual sinking of the market having a more depressing effect than if it fell 10 per cent each day, and kept fluctuating.

Government Bonds are scarcely as buoyant as yesterday, but there is considerable activity. Five-Twenties were firm at 110½ buying, and 111@111¼ selling. Ten-Forties were firm at 102½@103 buying and 103¼@103 selling. In New York, under the steamer's news, 5-20s declined ¼ per cent.

Cook County Scrip was in active speculative demand, and the market has a strong upward tendency. A few days since some speculators, who expected to buy in a few days at 70@75, sold largely "short" at 80@82, and now that they find it is being eagerly taken by heavy capitalists, they are alarmed, and are filling in their "shorts" at 82@84. To-day, on the Stock Exchange, it opened at 83@83½, but advanced in the afternoon to 84¼, and closed firm at 84.

—The Legislature of West Virginia has presented resolutions asking Congress to amend the National Bank Law so as to allow State Banks having branches to become national banking associations, and keep offices of discount and deposit at the several places where such branches are now located. The matter has been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

—Yesterday we ventured to warn our readers against investing in oil companies without a personal examination of the claims set forth, whereupon we are favored with the following:

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1865.

Editors of Tribune.

In your Financial article of to-day's, 17th, you refer to oil excitements, and state in your article some figures which I think need correction in regard to the yield of oil. You say there are not over 200 wells that flow oil. Granted you are right on the flowing wells, you do not take in account the pumping wells. One tract of 300 acres on Oil Creek has alone 100 wells that are pumping wells, yielding an average of twenty barrels to each well; and I know, positively, of the existence of 200 more that I think will average ten barrels per day. Now for additional facts, and vouched for by reliable statistics. A carefully prepared estimate, made in September last, and based upon *actual returns* of all the oil producing wells on Oil Creek alone, for a period of 21 days showed a daily average of 5665 barrels of oil on Oil Creek alone, exclusive of the runs branching from it; also excluding the Alleghany River and its tributaries. Since then the Coquert Well, on Cherry Run, has been struck and yields 700 barrels per day. Add all the tributaries to Alleghany and Oil Creek, and by the best informed parties the estimate is 10,000 barrels per day, and present price at wells $10—equal to $100,000 per day, or $36,500,000 per annum. Now you will not pretend to deny that no oil is produced in Western Virginia. What the amount is I cannot estimate, but the receipts at Pittsburg for that district alone are large, and Ohio oil lands are yielding largely. All these tracts are in addition to above, for which I can make no estimate of yield. Exports to Europe alone for last year, 27,000,000 gallons of Crude, at fifty cents per gallon, amounts to $13,500,000. This city alone consumed for itself and exported trade, 60,000 barrels of refined oil during the twelve months ending December, 1864, being nearly 2,400,000 gallons, at 80 cents average per gallon, nearly $2,000,000. What amount is consumed in the United States, no estimate has yet been formed. It stands third in rank on internal revenue. I argue with you that there are a large number of companies who are and will be started that are bogus, and those who invest should use great care and judgment, and the writer of this article does not own one dollar of stock in any way of any company, but a desire to do justice to one of the greatest discoveries of the age and one that contributes so immensely to our revenue and prosperity should have at least a fair show.

JUSTICE.

Notwithstanding all that "Justice" says about the abundance of oil in and about "Oil Creek," we still give it as the opinion of some of the most intelligent men in the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, that about two thirds of the companies now in the field selling "stock" are "bogus," so far as their pretensions to being "oil" companies are concerned, and capitalists cannot be too cautious in believing all that is said and printed concerning them.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 17.

There was a good attendance on the Board, but the volume of business was comparatively quiet. Operators are working very cautiously, in fact more so than if gold were to take a sudden tumble of 10 per cent. The present drag is tantalizing to the speculative interest, and the prevailing opinion being that gold will be still lower, has, for the present, chilled the speculative fever, which throbbed quite strong some two or three weeks since. There was some inquiry for 5-20s, and the market closed firm at 111¼. There was a good inquiry for Cook Co. Scrip, and sales were made at ¾c advance on yesterday's closing prices. There was but little business doing in gold—the sales reaching some $67,000 at 204@204¼.

At the Afternoon Board there was an active demand for Cook county scrip, and the market ruled buoyant, with sales of some $82,000 at 83@84¼—an advance of 1@2c on the current rates at the morning session. At the close the market was firm at 84c. But little business was done in gold, and that was effected at a decline of ¼@¾ on the morning rates.

The following are the rates at both boards:

SALES AT MORNING SESSION. [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION. [illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

The following dispatches were received during the session from New York: 2:30, 203½; 3:35, 204¼; 3:15, 204¾. A dispatch was received stating, "Reported that Maximillian had recognized the Confederacy." This put up gold ½ per cent (big thing). The market closed dull.

SALES AT EVENING BOARD. [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Feb. 17, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

Market—1st Board weak. 2d Board weak.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government Securities now open to subscription, and at the present price of gold and other U. S. Bonds, pay the highest rate of interest to the investor. All Five Per Cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with accrued interest to date, or deposit, will be received in payment for subscriptions, [illegible]. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers.

J. A. ELLIS, President.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

The following summary shows the movement in produce during the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls.	1,889	128
Wheat, bu.	17,850	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	33,065	20,250
Oats, bu.	41,801	33,973
Rye, bu.	1,415	354
Barley, bu.	2,209	381
Grass Seed, lbs.	60,990	41,053
Flax Seed, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs.	90,360	483,971
Beef, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	1,058
Lard, lbs.	94,975	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs.	7,269	30,150
Butter, lbs.	53,750	13,209
Dressed Hogs, No.	852	353
Live Hogs, No.	1,841	398
Cattle, No.	1,494	306
Hides, lbs.	90,009	33,538
Highwines, brls.	775	181
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	10,630
Lumber, feet	46,000	109,000
Shingles, No.	275,000	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	[illegible]	64

There was a fair attendance on 'Change, to-day, and the Produce markets were quiet and steady. The demand was very moderate, however, owing to the weak state of Gold.

The Provision market does not improve. Every day seems to bring a heavier feeling than the one preceding, and business drags slowly. The advices from New York show a further decline in prices there, but the second dispatch indicated a firmer feeling. Mess Pork was neglected, and we quote the market entirely nominal at $32.00. Prime Mess Pork declined $1.00 per barrel, with sales of 225 brls at $23.00. Bulk Meats were in fair demand at lower prices, and we note a sale of 50,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 11½c packed. English Middles are easier, with sales of 300 bxs Cumberlands at 11½c. Sweet Pickled Hams are quiet but firm at 16c, at which price 50 tres changed hands. Lard was less active and quiet, with sales of only 150 tierces prime steam Leaf at 21@21½c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, devotes upward of a column to a [illegible] Messrs. Milward & Co's summary of the Pork-packing in this city, making the net weight of Hogs and the yield of Lard as follows:

	Hogs.	Lard.
1863-4	193 1-3	21¼
1864-5	183¼	[illegible]
Decrease this season, lbs.	9 [illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. Milward, however, makes the deficiency in the weight of Hogs this season, 6.31 lbs. The following are his figures:

Average weight of Hogs,	1863-4	189.90
" "	1864-5	183.59
Decrease this season, lbs.		6.31

As originally published the decrease in the weight of hogs this season was placed at 14 lbs and the yield of lard 9½ lbs. The *Price Current* seems to think there is something wrong in the returns of the yield of lard; but the editor of that paper is perhaps not aware that in the season of 1863-4 the yield of lard was swollen greatly in consequence of a large proportion of the hogs being made into English Middles, the trimmings of which go into the lard kettles; while during the season just closed, almost everything has been put into barreled pork, much to the regret of a large number of those engaged in the trade, and this has tended to make the yield unusually light.

The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was quiet and irregular, but without quotable change. Frozen hogs fit for shipment sold at an advance of 25@50c ₱ 100 lbs over soft hogs, the demand by packers, in the depressed condition of the Provision market, being very light. The sales were light at 13½@14c—frozen hogs selling mostly at 13½@14c, and soft at 13@13½c, dividing on 200 lbs.

Highwines were in more active demand, but without change in prices; about 595 brls at $2.15@2.16.

Under more favorable advices from New York, there was a better inquiry for Flour, and the market ruled firm, with sales of about 700 brls at $10.00 for White Winter Extra; $7.50@7.70 for Spring Extras, and $5.75@6.25 for Spring Supers.

Wheat opened a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change yesterday, but after the first dispatch, gave way a little, and the increased firmness was entirely lost. About 74,000 bushels changed hands at $1.51 for Chicago Extra; $1.44½@1.44¾ for No 1 Spring, and $1.26½@1.27¾ for No 2—closing quiet at $1.44½ for No 1.

There was a more active demand for Corn, and the market ruled firm at an advance of fully ¼c, with sales of 19,000 bushels at 75@76½c for Rejected in store—closing very firm at the extreme figure.

Oats were more active at an improvement of ¼@½c on the closing prices of yesterday. The sales foot up 149,000 bushels at 58¼@59c for No 1 Oats in store—closing firm at 58¾c.

Rye was quiet and 1c lower, with sales of No. 2 in store at 97c. No. 1 is nominal at $1.00.

Barley was dull, with sales of sample lots at $1.10@1.30 on track and delivered. The shipping demand is very limited, and the inquiry is restricted to the demands of local consumption.

Seeds were quiet, with light sales at $4.70@4.80 for Timothy, $12.00 for Clover, and $4.82 for Flax Seed.

The Grocery market continues quiet. The volume of business is restricted to pressing wants, and we hear of nothing in a large way, either on the "street" or to the country trade. We reduce our quotations of Coffee ½c. No change in other articles.

Cattle to-day were very dull, and no demand but for the butchers' trade, except a limited demand for stock Steers. Until the roads east are opened, which there are no signs of at present, the demand will continue very light. There has been a decline in Cattle since the first of the week of fully 50c per hundred. Sales range from $3.37½ for scallawags to $8.00 for prime.

Hogs continue quite active, and prices are fully sustained. There is danger, however, of the demand falling off, as it is very difficult to get cars to ship. The receipts continue quite large. The sales to-day were from $10.70 for light ordinary hogs to $13.00 for extra heavy.

LATER.

A dull feeling pervaded the markets generally in the afternoon, and but little business was done. Wheat sold to a limited extent at $1.43½@1.44 for No. 1—closing rather firm at the inside figure. Oats were dull at 58½c. Nothing doing in provisions.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1865.

During the past week, the Dry Goods market has been fairly active, and with the exception of Prints, Brown Sheeting, and Bleached goods, which have given way a little, prices have been well maintained. Stocks at present are light. Large quantities of goods are on the way, detained by the snow embargo on the Eastern roads.

Since our last review we note a decline of 1@2c on Prints; 1@2½c on Bleached goods, and 1@2c on Brown Shirting.

The following are the closing quotations:

PRINTS.—Merrimac, Cocheco, Pacific, Spragues, Manchester, Lowell, Arnolds, Lancaster, Richmond, American, Amoskeag, Dutchess B., Allens, Providence, James Sanders [prices illegible].

GINGHAMS.—Clinton, Lancaster, Glasgow, Roanoke [prices illegible].

BROWN SHEETINGS; BLEACHED GOODS; DENIMS; STRIPED SHIRTING; TICKS; CORSET JEANS; BROWN DRILLS; DELAINES; CANTON FLANNEL; CARPETS; BALMORAL SKIRTS; THREADS. [illegible]

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 17, 1865.

There has been no animation whatever in the provision market during the week past. Sales were few and prices hardly quotable. There is no margin for trade with the East, and speculation has almost ceased. The short buyers of bulk meats have pocketed heavy losses, and many are now very careful to [illegible] season. One good result will be effected by this stoppage of speculation, for the less speculations, the less fluctuations in prices, and the more stability to the market. [illegible]

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, JR., & CO.,
Provision and Produce Brokers.

SEEDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—There is very little seed offering or selling, and prime clover is steady but quiet at $15.00 ₱ bu. Timothy is quoted at $5.50@5.75. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The receipts of clover have been light and the market is firm and prices lower. [illegible] Flax sold at $3.50@3.75. [illegible]

Montreal Provision Market—Feb. 7.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From the Price Current, Feb. 16.]

[illegible]

Pittsburg Cattle Market—Feb. 14.

CATTLE—The market opened brisk early on Monday [illegible] shipment, fears being entertained of the Western markets, while Government stock ruled firm with sales of 300 head at prices ranging from 1½@2¼c, as to quality and condition. It is a fact worthy of remark that Government contractors are now, and have been for some time past compelled to furnish good fat cattle, as no other kind will pass inspection. Prime heavy smooth steers such as our best butchers are accustomed to buying, still meet with a fair demand, and command extreme prices, say from $10.00 to 10.50 ₱ cwt, gross.

HOGS—There is but comparatively little doing in this class of stock, the demand being light and mostly of a retail character, while prices have undergone no material change. There was but one lot wholesaled—144 head sold by Wm. Haslewood to Geo. Eckerick & Co., averaging 226 lbs, at $13.37½ ₱ cwt, gross. The number retailed was up to the usual average, and prices ranged from $13.00 to $15.00, as to quality.

Provisions in Philadelphia—Feb. 14.

The provision market is quiet, but holders are firm in their views, and the only transactions we hear of are 100 casks prime pickled hams at 19@20c; 850 tcs lard at 20¼c, and 50 tcs choice at 24c ₱ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts by the Board of Trade report to-day, 1,494 head; shipments, 306. The market continues stagnant, and is mostly confined to butcher's lots. The only kind of cattle there is any demand for, is stock steers, and that is limited. There has been a decline since the first of the week of full 50c per hundred on most kinds of stock, and sales are made with great difficulty.

The sales to-day foot up some 600 head at from 3.37½ for scallawags, to $8.00 for prime steers, mostly at $5.00@7.00. The principal sales at the different yards were:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO DAY.

PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork and Mallory sold Favel 16 head light cows averaging 795 lbs, at $3.37½.

Thompson sold Gordon 50 extra Iowa steers, averaging 1,137 lbs, at $6.00, and Zeigler 22 head light steers, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $5.50.

G. Adams sold Gordon 10 head good steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.00, and 22 head prime steers, averaging [illegible] lbs at $7.75, and Gridley 20 head coarse oxen, averaging [illegible] at $5.25, and 19 head do, averaging 1,150 lbs at $4.75.

Adolph sold Dickman 65 head butchers' cattle, averaging 1,155 lbs on private terms.

Bentley sold Wall 8 head cows, averaging 1,000 lbs at [illegible]; Murphey sold Cantrell 14 head work oxen, averaging 1,427 lbs at $7.00, and Bruneman 20 head Wisconsin oxen, averaging 1,278 lbs at $7.25.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Conger sold Kershway 20 head cows and steers, averaging 895 lbs at $4.35.

Gridley & Co. sold Webb 15 head oxen and steers, averaging 1,283 lbs at $7.69, and Ewright 20 head light steers, averaging 869 lbs at $6.00, and Cash 17 head mixed cattle averaging 1,085 lbs at $5.50.

Ewright bought of Boyce 16 head good heifers, averaging 1,073 lbs at $5.50, and of Abbot 17 coarse cattle averaging 1,200 lbs at $4.75.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Cooley sold Hastings 13 head oxen, averaging 1,370 lbs at $7.25.

J. M. Adams sold Vogle 15 best Illinois steers, averaging 1,104 lbs at [illegible], Gisler 20 head cows averaging 858 lbs at $4.50, and Parker 8 head stock steers, averaging 1,008 lbs at $5.25, and [illegible].

[illegible] sold O'Malla 13 head scallawags, averaging 858 lbs at $4.37½.

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Baldwin sold Yeoman 10 cows, averaging 1,224 lbs, at $5.00.

Shannon sold Mohan 26 head rough oxen, averaging 1,277 lbs at $5.37½.

Nichols sold Crane 20 head stock steers, averaging 908 lbs at $5.65.

HOGS—Receipts, by the Board of Trade report, to-day, 1,841; shipments, 398. The market has been quite active to-day, and prices have been fully sustained. There has been a good shipping demand, but it has become extremely difficult to get cars, and the Pittsburg road, by which most of the hogs are shipped, is blocked up by snow, through Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances the demand may fall off. The receipts are quite heavy.

The sales to-day foot up some 1,926, at from $10.70 for common light hogs, to $13.00 for smooth, extra heavy, of 324 lbs average.

The sales at the several yards to-day, were:

Buyers	Sellers.	No.	Av.	Am't.
PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
Killenger	Huatt	68	206	[illegible]
do	do	40	211	[illegible]
Peak	Tilden	98	201	11.00
Wallwork & M.	Montgomery	61	227	11.87
do	do	24	250	12.50
do	Gordon	112	273	12.50
McAtee	do	130	272	12.50
Brown	Montgomery	110	273	[illegible]
Bone	[illegible]	84	300	[illegible]
Hicks	Ball	60	250	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Fry & Co.	Gordon	303	267	12.25
SHERMAN'S YARD.				
Gregory & Co.	Allerton	67	259	12.50
do	do	47	249	12.00
do	do	106	278	12.50
Strador	do	60	275	11.25
do	Vissman	90	314	13.00
COTTAGE GROVE YARD.				
Cast'sbury	Smith	106	261	11.75
Baldwin	Williams	117	198	10.70

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.90	$3.30	$1.90
To Boston, all rail	1.65	3.30	1.90
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.53	3.10	1.90
To Baltimore, all rail	1.53	3.10	1.90

FLOUR—Received 1,889 brls; shipped, 128 brls. Market firmer, with sales of 100 brls White Winter at $10.00; 100 brls "Fulton county" Spring extra at $7.70; 200 brls "Boone county" do at $7.50; [illegible] spring super at $5.75. Middlings—Sales 10 tons at $23.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 17,850 bu; shipped, none. Market steady at the decline noted yesterday. [illegible]

CORN—Received, 33,065 bu; shipped, 20,250 bu. Market more active and ¼c better. [illegible]

OATS—Received, 41,801 bu; shipped, 33,973. Market more active and firmer. [illegible]

RYE—Received, 1,415 bu; shipped, 354 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received 2,209 bu; shipped 381 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.25@4.35 ₱ gal.

BEANS—Market quiet. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Firm but quiet at $300.00@400.00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—Received, 53,750 lbs; shipped, 13,209 lbs. The market is quiet and demand very light. Quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

BAGGING—The market is active and steady. Quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

COAL—There is a steady demand at previous quotations. [illegible]

CHEESE—The market is quiet but steady. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market is quiet, and may be quoted ½c lower, prices having given way to the decline in gold. [illegible]

FRUIT—Green Apples are scarce and choice varieties are higher. Lemons and Oranges are out of the market. Dried Apples are in more active demand but at lower figures. The stocks on hand are small and receipts light, most of the Ohio fruit being shipped at present to the Cincinnati and Louisville market. We lower our quotations. Other dried fruits are scarce and firm. [illegible]

FISH—The market is very active and quotations are fully sustained. [illegible]

GREASE—Demand light, and market very quiet. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 852. Market quiet and steady, with a fair demand for frozen hogs for shipment, but very little inquiry for soft hogs. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 775 brls; shipped, 181 brls. Market more active and steady. [illegible]

HAY—The market is quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

HIDES—Receipts, [illegible]. Market is quiet at unchanged quotations. [illegible]

LUMBER. [illegible]

OILS—There is very light demand and quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

LEATHER—The market is steady and quotations remain unchanged. [illegible]

CARBON OILS—The market is firm and unchanged. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The first dispatches from New York to-day showed a lower and dull market for Pork product, and there was a depressed and heavy feeling here, though after the receipt of the later New York dispatches, holders were firmer in their views. Mess Pork—No demand, and market entirely nominal at $32.00. Prime Mess Pork—Declined $1.00 per brl to-day: 225 brls city-packed Prime Mess Pork at $23.00. [illegible]

POTATOES—The market is quiet. Quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

POULTRY—There is a good demand with a limited supply. Quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

SALT—Shipped 64 brls. Market dull and irregular. [illegible]

SUGARS—The market is quiet at the rates noted yesterday. [illegible]

SYRUPS—Are unchanged. [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 60,990 lbs Grass Seed; shipped, 41,053 lbs. Timothy Seed—Market quiet. Clover Seed—Quiet and scarcely so firm. Flax Seed—Scarce. Hungarian Seed—Sales were [illegible].

TEAS—There has been no new feature in the market. The demand is light and prices are fully firm. [illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 7,269 lbs. Market dull at 14½@15c for City, and [illegible] for Country.

TOBACCO—There is an increased activity in the market and it is firm. [illegible]

VINEGAR—The market is quiet. [illegible]

WOOL—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, 10,630 lbs. There is no change in the market, which continues very quiet. Small sales are made at 70@75c.

Special Notices.

Itch! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, and all Private Diseases. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. [illegible]

The Horrors of Indigestion. [illegible] HOSTETTER'S BITTERS [illegible]

Upham's HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible] UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT [illegible] UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE [illegible] UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER [illegible] DR. LA FORTE'S [illegible] THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN [illegible] Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents.

Hair Uprooted. From all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." [illegible]

Asthma Cured. Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." [illegible]

Petroleum.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres of Oil Land for sale, on Walker's Creek, Ritchie county, West Virginia, on the line of the Oil Railroad. [illegible] JAMES S. WATSON, [illegible] Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., February [illegible], 1865. [illegible] GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of Dead Horses and Mules belonging to the United States. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn. [illegible] By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Donaldson, Q. M. Dep't of C. CHARLES H. IRVIN, Capt. & A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1865. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence stores for the United States army: [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

[illegible] The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note.
Two cents per day on a	$100 "
Ten " "	$500 "
20 " "	$1000 "
$1 " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

☞ CAUTION TO BUYERS AND HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless the unmatured coupons are attached.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank Chicago, Illinois. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Mechanics, Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill., Merchants, Union, Commercial, Manufacturers. [illegible]

WHEREAS, my Wife, Sarah [illegible] Newell, of the Town of [illegible], Ill., has, without any just provocation, left my bed and board, I forbid any one harboring or trusting her on my account, for I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. J. NEWELL.

DR. M. W. SHERWOOD, DENTIST, [illegible] WASHINGTON STREET. Does first-class work without charging [illegible] prices.

U. S. GOVERNMENT Artificial Leg Depot. Where the Government furnishes the United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers gratis, or [illegible] DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. General Commissioner. Officers and Citizens furnished on [illegible] accounts. For instructions address Dr. BLY, at nearest depot.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH. A Dry Goods & Grocery Business, connected, doing a cash business of $150,000 the Past Year. One of the best Locations in the State of Illinois. [illegible] Address "A B C," Tribune office, Chicago. P. S.—The reason for selling is ill health.

A. & D. O. WAIT, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual Meeting of Stockholders of the [illegible] Company in Chicago, on MONDAY, March [illegible] L. J. GAGE, Sec.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, [illegible]

BRITISH CONSULATE. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES [illegible] [illegible]

Special Notices.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, and all Private Diseases. The Understudent's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 17 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 71.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office 177 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

The Horrors of Indigestion.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate eyeser... HOSTETTER'S BITTERS ...

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best preparation for the Hair in the world. ... UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, ... UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes ... UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC ... UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove the hair from low foreheads in five minutes ... DR. LARMONT'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nerving ... UPHAM'S HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache ... Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street Philadelphia, and all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Western Agents.

Hair Uprooted

From all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by Upham's Depilatory Powder. ... S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. ... LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." ... S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all druggists.

Petroleum.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—1400 acres of Oil Land for sale, on Walker's Creek, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land lies within the celebrated Oil Belt of that region. Apply to JAMES S. WATSON, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864. ...
Entered as the decree of Court 31st day S. T. 1864. By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1865. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office ...
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of Dead Horses and Mules belonging to the United States. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1865. ...
CHARLES H. IRVIN, Capt. & A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, Room No. 14, Garrett Block, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1865. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence stores ...
GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

A. & D. O. WAIT, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 4 Dole's Building, S. Water st., Chicago, Ill.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., HARDWARE.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES KUHN ...

Miscellaneous.

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Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

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WHEREAS, my Wife, Sarah ...

DR. M. W. SHERWOOD, DENTIST, 99 WASHINGTON STREET.

U. S. GOVERNMENT Artificial Leg Depot.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH. A Dry Goods & Grocery Business ... $150,000 the Past Year. One of the best Locations in the State of Illinois.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The ...

BRITISH CONSULATE ...

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 12 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 17 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK. H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.
Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 3 Loomis Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 23 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 144 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13th, 1865. Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Commercial National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirteenth day of January, 1865. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865. ... HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864. ... HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Educational.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, now offers to students very superior advantages. ...
T. C. ABBOT, President, Lansing, Michigan.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO Transportation Line!

... J. C. WICKER, Nos. 38 and 80 South Water st., corner of State street, Chicago Agent.

Petroleum Oil Co.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of the State of New York. CAPITAL STOCK 500,000 SHARES AT $1.50 PER SHARE, $500,000. 40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL ...
Office, No. 130 Pearl st., (Hanover Square,) New York.

OFFICERS: Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New York, President. JOHN C. GILES, of New York, Vice President. ... JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent. ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

GOLD.

A Poem in Eulogy of the Defunct Legislature.

They voted to pay themselves in gold,
Gold, gold, gold;
For yellow gold themselves they sold,
Sold, sold, sold.

Of Tantalus, the tale is told,
Told, told, told,
How all he touched was turned to gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

These beat the Lydian King of old,
Old, old, old;
Their fingers turn the law to gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

Once Jupiter's adultery bold,
Bold, bold, bold,
Did ravish Danae with gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

These men cannot Jove's thunders hold,
Hold, hold, hold,
But, Danae-like, they bawd for gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

With them, the amor patriæ cold,
Cold, cold, cold,
Will only warm to gleams of gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

They gloat o'er cars on iron rolled,
Rolled, rolled, rolled;
If the chartered iron yields them gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

These are the wolves in Freedom's fold,
Fold, fold, fold;
They hunt the sheep whose fleece is gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

They voted to pay themselves in gold,
Gold, gold, gold;
Themselves they to the devil sold,
Sold, sold, sold.

Both sides got cheated when they were sold,
Sold, sold, sold;
They lost their honor; the devil, his gold,
Gold, gold, gold.

AURUM.

EULOGY OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

Dedicated to the noble woman who can boast the rare felicity of being at once the daughter of a wise statesman, and the wife of the greatest living general.

Have ye read in truthful story,
Or in Fiction's legends hoary,
Aught that rings with real glory
Louder than our Sherman's name?
Through campaigns of conquest vaster
Than before were trod by master
Of the sword, without disaster
He had marched to deathless fame!

Less like man than wierd magician
He hath stormed each strong position,
Pushed the foe to swift perdition,
But with arms his reason wrought;
Spurning battle's frantic blunder
As a crude and cruel blunder,
He hath crushed rebellion under
Blasting bolts of quicker thought!

Mercy mild, he proved God's daughter,
Dearest pearl from Eden's water;
Still disdaining useless slaughter,
Wise, he sanked the Red Sea's flood.
Loyal in his country's quarrel,
True unto the highest moral,
He contemned the greenest laurel,
If bedewed with needless blood.

Vengeance vain he left to others;
Rebel sons he knew were brothers,
And he felt they might have mothers
Tender as his own true wife.
He would only doom assailing
Hosts to death, while trumpets wailing
Mourned the hearts in battle failing;
He but warred with weaponed life.

Those who cried for quarter round him,
Pity's kindly angel found him;
Widow's lone and orphans crowned him
With the love of grateful tears.
War's wild mandates he did season
With the eloquence of reason,
Seeking still to woo back treason
To its faith of former years.

Since he passed the purple border
Of which civil strife is warder,
Never did a ruthless order
Shame our Sherman's gentle hand.
Small in words, but great in action,
Ne'er a demon of detraction
Dared to class him with a faction
Narrower than his native land.

Glory's record shows the traces
Of the mighty ones, whose faces
Triumphed over alien races,
Conquerors of the weak alone;
But our hero's stern persistence
Vanquished warriors in resistance
Brave as ever had existence,
Kindred bravery to his own.

Pray for Sherman's preservation,
Ye who seek the land's salvation;
Hope, the highest of the nation,
Cling for life unto his name.
Praise him for his posts forsaken,
Laud him for Savannah taken,
Cheer him, till the world awaken
With the echoes of his fame!

A. W. ARRINGTON.

Chicago, January 1st, 1865.

OUR CALIFORNIA LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18th, 1865.

Now that the holidays have come and gone, and the world on the Pacific shores has settled down to the regular routine of "biz" I have a few hours' time to myself once more, and instinctively turn to my desk and take up my pen, to put down a few lines—more or less—to be read by those among whom I once dwelt, and with whom I was once familiar, but on whose faces I may not look again, and whose friendly hands I may clasp no more, forever. The lines will be read, while the author is forgotten. Well, "such is life," the world over, and I am content.

SPRING TIME COME AGAIN.

Last week the clouds which for nearly two months had been pouring down almost unceasing showers, flooding the earth, filling up the rivers, sweeping away the accumulated tailings which had accumulated within the past two years around the miners claims, putting in operation all the manifold machinery of mining from the low foot hills to the summits of the *Sierra Nevadas*, and giving life and hope anew to our desponding people, lifted and cleared away, and the warm sunlight poured down on valley and hill, a literal shower of gold. The hills and high mountains around the Bay of San Francisco and through the whole length and breadth of the land are now green and beautiful, and while blasts of winter, we are luxuriating in the full enjoyment of a glorious spring time. I went over the Bay to Oakland last week, and was standing in the shade of a full blooming feathery leaved acacia, when I heard a low humming which seemed strongly familiar to my ears, calling back to my mind dim memories of the land of my childhood, and looking up I saw the bees busy gathering honey from the flowers, as I remember seeing them do in July or August, among the flowers in the garden of the old homestead in the valley of the Connecticut, or in the sea of blossoms in the ever-glorious land of the prairie. I see the humming-birds nearly every morning as I come down town, darting from tree to tree, and I have to look into my pocket diary to assure myself that it is indeed mid-winter, not spring or summer, and that I am standing on the shores of the Pacific, not in the home of my childhood. The miners are now at work more industriously than ever; the farmers, assured of abundant harvests, are hard at work putting in the seed or preparing the land for spring crops, and while in general mercantile business is dull, the general tone of feeling among all classes of the community is buoyant, and we all look forward to a prosperous season. We shall have no more rain to speak of, although there may be occasional showers for a month or two, until November or December next, what moisture is needed in particular localities by the crops, being furnished solely by irrigation.

NEVER CONTENTED.

For my part I am perfectly satisfied with California, and am contented to settle down and remain on the shores of the Pacific, but there are many who never will be satisfied this side of Heaven—or the other place—and they come and go at all seasons and at all times, seeking in vain for some place where they may find rest and contentment. Among the passengers who will leave here by the steamship Constitution to-day, on their way back to the East, is a gentleman who formerly did business as a banker in Chicago, on Randolph street. Just before the breaking out of the war he removed with his family to Arkansas. When the troubles commenced they went back to Missouri, and took hold of the work in the hospitals at St. Louis or Jefferson Barracks, staid there for a time, then returned to Chicago, then started for Colorado Territory, left there and went to Idaho, staid there a while, buried a son, a fine promising young man, had a daughter married to a man in business in that Territory, then started for Nevada, (Washoe), staid there a short time, and then came over the mountains to California, bringing up ultimately in San Francisco, simply because here is where the land gives out, and the water begins. Mr. ——, engaged in business here for a few months, has sold out, is selling off his household furniture at auction to-day, and to-morrow, at this hour, they will be steaming out through the Golden Gate, *en route* for New York, *via* Panama, and when this letter reaches you they will be once more among you, in the West. I know another family from Iowa, who went to Texas, and coming overland through Arizona here, lived in the beautiful valley of Petaluma a year or two, then went to Washoe, made money largely, and lost it again; came back to California and settled in San Francisco, went into business, have become discontented, and are now talking of packing up once more and returning to the West. Meantime, others arrive by every steamer, to take the places of those that leave, and while one man loses and leaves, another makes and stays.

GROWTH OF THE CITY AND STATE.

A marked feature of the statistics showing the progress of California is the growth in population of San Francisco, and the decrease in population of the interior mining towns. San Francisco has now a population of 112,500, and it is growing with a vigorous healthful rapidity; most of the buildings now going up being dwelling houses of a good class, erected by men of moderate means, for their own occupation, not for mere speculation; and at the same time, village property of the best improved class is steadily depreciating throughout the State, and the population of all the interior towns is diminishing. The reason of the growth of San Francisco, is simply that the great commercial emporium of the Pacific is here, and the reasons for the decline of the interior towns are numerous. Among the prominent reasons for the decline of the inland towns, are the decline in placer mining, in which great numbers of individuals found profitable employment in times gone by, and the centralization of trade in San Francisco by which the number of retail merchants in the interior is daily decreased, and the profits of those remaining steadily diminished. As the gold has to be sought deeper in the earth, or followed farther into the ledges of the mountains, the work becomes concentrated into the hands of large companies representing aggregated capital; individual enterprise, and retail trade everywhere diminish in a corresponding degree. Our mines are only on the threshold of development, but the time for a man with only his own strong arm and stout heart, to go into the mines and win a fortune by his own labor in a few months or even years, is gone by forever. The strictly agricultural districts of the State are now steadily improving, farms are growing smaller and being better cultivated, and this year we shall raise a far greater variety of crops than ever before, and a greater amount of produce will be turned into the markets. In the aggregate, A change for the better is coming over the whole agricultural system of the State. The immense ranches, which were formerly devoted to grazing only, producing cattle of the most inferior quality, over-fed with herbage at one season, and starved during seasons of unusual drought by winters of excessive rain, through the southern part of California, are being turned into vineyards, orchards and grain fields, which nearly always pay handsomely for the expense of cultivation. The wine crop of Los Angelos alone last season was 400,000 gallons, and this year it will be much greater, as it will also be in Sonoma and the other wine growing counties. The irrigating ditches or *sakies*, built by the Spaniards centuries ago, are being cleared out and repaired, and new ones constructed. Cotton to some extent is being planted, tobacco is being raised to a considerable extent, and broom corn, Indian corn, potatoes, and other crops hitherto neglected in many localities, will be hereafter cultivated largely. A gentleman writing from Los Angelos county recently, says:

The size and quality of the sugar cane, which for weeks and months has been exposed for sale at the fruit and vegetable stands, leave no doubt of the feasibility of successfully cultivating this rich and valuable product in this country, while the olive and the orange are not an inferior quality. The latter, if suffered to remain on the tree till fully ripe, which is not before April or May, are equal to those of the most favored climes. In no country do the trees produce larger crops. Within a few days past I observed a small branch, about two feet in length, from where it was cut from the limb to the extremity of the twigs, none of which were a foot in length, which had forty-eight ripe oranges upon it.

There will probably be 500 acres, and perhaps much more, planted in cotton in this country. Large fields will be planted on the plain southwest of and adjoining to this city. Extensive fields will also be planted near Wilmington. With the present favorable indications of a fine season, and with the water ditch leading into Drum Barracks and Wilmington, a large area of fertile land in that locality will at once be brought under cultivation, and what for two years has been a barren plain, destitute of herbage, will blossom and bloom with the varied products of this semi-tropical clime.

As I have said before, no man can come here now empty handed and amass a sudden fortune, but there is a grand field open for intelligent labor, aided by moderate capital, in almost every department of industry, from the farm to the mine and factory.

ATTEMPTED PIRACY.

Michael Hayes, brother to Colonel Thomas Hayes, the proprietor of Hayes Valley, one of the most important suburbs of San Francisco, and as such known to all old Californians, was arrested a few days since on the charge of being engaged in another attempt to fit out a pirate in this port, to sail under a letter of marque from Jeff. Davis, and is now in close confinement in the Fortress of Alcatraz, from whence escape is impossible, and where he has no possibility of communicating with any outsiders. It is known that the letter of marque came here some months since, from the South, *via* Mexico, and that he told certain parties that he had it in possession, and it is alleged that he even went so far as to show it to a man who was urged to take part in the feat. That is about all the public know about the matter, as the military authorities are very reticent on the subject. The time for such feats to mature and be carried out on this coast is passed.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

The rumors of the arrival of the Southern Peace Commissioners, with Stephens at their head, at Grant's lines, was received by telegraph to-day, and has created quite an excitement here. People do not fully believe that there is a chance for peace at present, but would hail an honorable peace with heartfelt delight.

LOS MARIPOSAS AGAIN.

I wrote you some six months since that the famous estate of the late John C. Fremont, (who is considered by many here as the representation bilk of the nineteenth century,) lately turned over to a joint stock company in New York, with a nominal capital of $10,000,000, and a bond and mortgage debt of $1,500,000, (nominally representing the old claims against the estate, but nearly about twice the gross amount of the valid ones) would never pay the holder of the stock a dime, and it never will. The mines are valuable beyond a doubt; but they cannot be worked on such a scale of expense as projected by the Company, without immense loss, as any practical miner could have told the stockholders in the start; and the amount of the "paper capital," as compared with the actual one, was out of all proportion—too little bread for such a monstrous deal of sack. The first year's business has resulted anything but favorably. Immense outlays and slight returns; the January interest on its $1,500,000 of ten per cent gold-bearing bonds was not paid; Manager's drafts have gone to protest; and yesterday the whole property of the Company was attached by the Bank of California for $60,000 advanced to the Superintendent, Mr. Olmsted, on behalf of the Company. Look out for heavy developments in this matter soon. I must close now.

Ever yours,

ALTAMONT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

The Political World—Meeting of the Chambers—Defeat of the Government at Rochefort—The Catholic Clergy and the Emperor's Anti-Papal Policy—The Contest Between the Evangelical and Liberal Portion of the French Protestant Church—Defeat of Coquerel, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

As I intimated in my last letter was likely soon to be the case, the *Moniteur* now announces the meeting of the French Chambers, and we shall soon exchange the reign of pleasure for that of politics. The French Legislature re-assembles to listen to the Emperor's speech on the 15th of next month. It is slightly ominous that co-incident with this announcement comes the tidings of the most crushing electoral defeat which the Government has for a long time sustained from the important electoral college of Rochefort, in the department of the Charente-Inferieure, on the west coast of France. The locality is commercial, and it is said that the success of the Opposition is in part owing to the displeasure felt at the commercial treaty with England. Whatever be the cause, the result is that the Liberal and Opposition candidate, M. Paul Bethmont, has been elected against the Government candidate by a majority of 13,000 votes to 9,000. In judging of these events, it is necessary never to lose sight of the enormous advantage of the Government candidate in the contest; so that for the Opposition candidate to win, it is necessary that the popular feeling against the Administration must be desperate, and almost universal. In either words, a single defeat tells more against the Government than a hundred successes do in its favor. So great is the mortification felt at what has happened, that although the above election took place on Monday last, and the result was known and published by all the Paris papers next morning, the *Moniteur* has not even yet had the heart to announce it.

The Bishops of France continue to go on protesting against the prohibition imposed on them by the Government with respect to the Pope's Encyclic, and the protest now bids fair to become universal. But besides this, some of the Roman prelates, as, for instance, Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, intimates his intention of bringing the subject before the Senate in the approaching debate on the Address. Thus, the Government will be attacked by the clergy on religious grounds, in addition to the financial and political assaults it will have to sustain from other quarters.

A great contest has just terminated in Paris between the French Protestants. These are divided into what are called orthodox and liberal or evangelical and rationalists. The orthodox party have lately had a majority in the Consistory, or governing body of the Protestant Church of Paris; and it was this majority which expelled from the Paris pulpits M. Athanase Coquerel, Jr., son of the celebrated preacher of the same name, for his sympathy with and almost defence of the infidel "Life of Christ," by M. Ernest Renan. The elections for renewing the consistory have just taken place, and there has been a severe struggle by the Liberals to regain a majority and re-instate M. Coquerel. They have however been defeated, though only by a small number of votes. But what is curious is that the only orthodox candidate who has not yet been elected is M. Guizot. That celebrated statesman had put himself at the head of the orthodox party of his fellow Protestants, and wrote and published his last work, called "Religious Meditations," in defence of their opinions. Every one therefore expected he would have been at the head of the poll, whereas he obtained so few votes that they did not constitute the requisite majority, and the election has in his case to take place over again, and with very small chance of success. The reason assigned is that M. Guizot, though a Protestant, is in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. He also opposes the unity of Italy and the government of Victor Emmanuel, and in general courts the favor of the Catholic party too much to please his Protestant brethren.

I have just had put into my hands by its respected author, Thos. W. Evans, the celebrated American surgeon dentist of this city, a work, in French, on "The Sanitary Commission of the United States; its origin, organization and results, with a treatise on the military hospitals, and the sanitary reforms of European armies." I have not yet had time to do justice to the contents of this valuable publication, setting forth, as it appears to do, so fully and ably, the prodigious national and individual energy of the American public for the accomplishment of the great work in hand, and imparting to all Europe the knowledge and benefit of such an example.

TAX ON PAPER, ETC.—Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the several booksellers and newspaper publishers of Buffalo, N.Y., asking the repeal of the impost on chemicals, feltings, wire-cloths, and other articles used in the manufacture of paper, and also, the abolition of the excise tax, on the ground that it is virtually a tax on knowledge.—*Washington Chronicle.*

☞ Out of 1,900 rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, only about one-fourth are willing to be exchanged. The remainder want to take the oath of allegiance and remain at the North.

☞ The Chattanooga *Gazette* says that nine of our soldiers who had been captured by the rebels and put in Gaylesville (Ala.) jail, were recently taken out by Gatewood's guerillas, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

Condition of Freedmen at Nashville, Tenn.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 11, 1865.

Being favored by Brig. Gen. Whipple, Chief of Staff of Gen. Thomas, to travel anywhere in this Department, I started from Louisville at 7 o'clock a. m., February 9th, for this city. It was cold and snowy all day. A good protection, thought I, against the guerillas that have so infested this region. The thinly-clad butternuts were mostly in-doors, or seen at the doors of their miserable tenements. On our heavy train speeded its way, through barren and desolated country, down ravines, up the side of rocky hills, and through three or four tunnels, one of which was three-quarters of a mile long,—and over several iron bridges that replace those destroyed by the rebels. Small and miserable looking towns we passed, most of which had a sad history of rebel sympathy, but all of which are now awed into subjection by the powerful arm of Uncle Sam. His boys in blue (black and white) are encamped along where danger might be; to each encampment of which the Christian Commission agent aboard the train, throwed out a bundle of papers, which were eagerly seized. "There," said he, as he sat down by my side as we were stopped at Elizabethtown, "there, in this rebel town, see that little log house, now a barn, that they tell us is where Abraham Lincoln was born. It was moved there from a little out of town in this (Harden) county." It was perhaps twelve or fourteen feet square, a poor old log building. Surely, thought I, if that were his birth-place, it were well nigh "in a manger," for horse stalls were by its side.

With "no visible marks of God's displeasure" we safely arrived at the filthy, narrow-streeted city of Nashville. Here almost everything is military, and tells the sad stories of war, desolation, poor accommodation and high prices. A short tarry here convinces one of the demoralizing influences of war. Every moral and christian man must shudder for these throngs of now idle soldiers, in a city where almost every door invites to dissipation, and where 3,000 women of the ill-fame are *licensed*. Surely we need christian commissions, christian freedmen's friends, chaplains, christian letters from home friends and continued prayer, from all that can pray to save these dear young men.

But as my mission is for the freedmen, I will close this letter by giving your readers a communication just received from one of the teachers of the freedmen here, describing the incoming of one company of contrabands—of old men, women and children—fleeing before Hood's army.

"REV. H. W. COBB—*Dear Sir*: One of the largest contraband camps of the Southwest was located near Pulaski, and had become entirely self-sustaining; not only raising all of their own subsistence, but selling enough of the surplus products of their plantations to clothe the people, and defray all the expenses of their maintenance, without assistance from Government, and previous to the fight before Pulaski, and its subsequent evacuation by our troops, which necessitated the breaking up of that and the neighboring camps, were about having schools established among them, with the expectation of paying their own teachers.

"When the order was given for breaking camp and fleeing to a place of safety, they had on hand a large quantity of unsold cotton, and ten thousand dollars worth of material for women's and children's clothing, lately bought at wholesale prices in a Northern city; besides agricultural implements, jennies and looms for spinning and weaving cotton, and all things needful for their comfort and prosperity.

"The officers made a hasty distribution of the shoes and dry goods, and ordered the people to take what they could carry and start for Nashville. Hood's army was but six or seven miles away, and advancing on the place, and hastily gathering their most portable effects they started on their flight, and three or four days later came pouring into the contraband camp at Nashville 2,500 strong, on foot and on horse-back, and in wagons drawn by oxen and mules and horses, with bed, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, poultry, and everything imaginable that could be carried on such a journey.

"They had nine pairs of oxen to start with, and several mule teams, and had confiscated all the horses and mules that came in their way on the route, and piled bags and bundles upon, and hung sacks and parcels around them, until they looked more like camels or dromedaries than the creatures they really were.

"One mule I observed bore four children, and many of them carried three. Very few had but one rider, and some had two women or two or three children piled above a heap of bedding so voluminous that the unfortunate quadruped underneath it was only distinguishable as a pair of ears and end of legs.

"Those who had ridden most of the way were comparatively fresh, and seemed quite jolly at finding themselves safely at the end of their journey; others, who had walked the greater part of the distance, were so much fatigued that they staggered with weariness.

"Some of the little children had died and been left on the way, and many mothers had thrown away everything else to carry their little ones, and came into camp foot-sore and weary, covered with mud, and without a blanket or any covering besides the clothes they wore.

"It was a sad, sad sight, one of the most heart-sickening of all the sorrowful scenes I have witnessed in this sin-cursed and war-waited land.

"I thought, as I watched them descending a little hill at the entrance of the camp, of pictures I had seen of caravans of Arabs crossing the great desert; and of the descriptions in Holy Writ of the Israelites fleeing from the land of Egypt, and wondered whether in that remarkable exodus the beasts of burden staggered under such shapeless heaps of rubbish as these contraband creatures bore.

"Arrived here, they were quartered wherever shelter could be given them, some in barracks, and some in tents, where great efforts were made, more where they could not. Rations were issued to them, and all done that could be, to make them comfortable, but Hood's army followed rapidly in their track; to besiege Nashville, and to be defeated and driven from Tennessee by our heroic Gen. Thomas, but during the two weeks that both armies lay encamped before the city, fuel and forage became almost unobtainable; the weather was some of the time, fearfully cold, and the unfortunate contrabands suffered intolerably.

"The poor, patient oxen, and some of the mules and horses that had shared their toilsome flight, and helped to bear their burdens, starved and died; and though the rations issued them insured the people from sharing their fate, disease engendered by cold and exposure broke out among them, and the mortality during the latter part of December and the entire month of January was awful—not less than one-tenth of the entire population of the Contraband Camp being swept away every ten days.

"Early in January, the people from Pulaski were removed to the abandoned plantation of the late Col. Donaldson, fifteen miles down the river from Nashville, where there are abundant forests to supply them with fuel, and where their Superintendent hopes in time to make them as independent and prosperous as they were before their forced and hurried removal from their former home. ELIZABETH BOUTON."

In my next I propose to tell of the Freedmen's Camp here, of their schools and prospects; also of the colored soldiers, and of their behavior in the late bloody battle.

H. W. COBB.

The Bankrupt Bill—Petition from New York and Protest from Baltimore.

[From the Washington Chronicle, 14th inst.]

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morgan presented a petition from several hundred merchants and citizens of the city of New York, praying for the early passage of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, as it has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Several hundred of the merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers of Baltimore have forwarded a memorial, remonstrating against the proposed bankrupt bill, which was yesterday presented in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, and laid on the table.

The reasons given are:

1. The financial condition of the country does not call for such relief.
2. Where no imprisonment for debt exists, the question of humanity is no longer involved, as experience shows how practicable it is for debtors to compound their debts on reasonable terms.
3. It would enable Southern debtors to repudiate their obligations.
4. It would be retrospective, and, by disturbing the faith on which past engagements exist, would be of demoralizing tendency at large.

The Chicago Horse Railroad Bill.

The Legislature has passed the Chicago Horse Railroad bill over the Governor's veto. If the objections urged by the Governor in his veto message are sound and tenable, it is *an outrage upon the vested rights of the citizens of Chicago*, and ought to have been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets," where he did consign it. It seems to us, at any rate, that the citizens of Chicago should have been allowed a chance to vote upon it, but this was denied, and *is a suspicious fact in itself*. No wonder *bribery* is charged, when such efforts are put forth to beat down and stifle the *voice* of honest opposers of a measure.—*Belvidere Standard.*

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.—The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* recommends the dissolution of the anti-slavery societies. It says: "Slavery is virtually dead, and must be technically and legally so in a very few months—perhaps in a very few weeks. Their task, in this shape, is finished. The life of their organization has completed its round, and they should now contemplate, as it seems to us, its happy ending, and prepare to make it edifying and triumphant. The individual members, indeed, will only pass into other kinds and degrees of activity, necessary to make perfect the work already so well begun, continued and ended. But the specific campaign against slavery naturally ends with the technical and legal end of slavery. The cure of the evils which it must bequeath upon its victims and the nation, the healing of the wounds it will leave behind it, the obliteration of the scars left by the scourge, the branding iron and the fatter, on the white as well as the black man, the preparation of the way for the coming of the New State which is to replace the old one—all these things can be better done by the old Abolitionists in new combinations with new fellow-workers, such as the needs of the times will be sure to call into being."

☞ The following table shows the weight of the United States mails dispatched from the several offices during ten days of the month of January, 1865:

	No. of pounds.	Daily average.	Tons.	lbs.
New York	113,000	11,300 or	5	1,300
Washington	101,000	10,100 or	5	100
Chicago	96,000	9,600 or	4	1,600
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ The Emporia (Kansas) *News*, of last week, says:

"The wife of Samuel Farris, Esq., has just arrived here from Northwestern Texas, of whom we learn that an expedition is fitting out in Texas for a raid North; that Major Quayl, commanding the post at Decatur, has formed three companies already, and she does not know how many companies will be formed, but, from all she could learn, they intended to raise five hundred men for the expedition, and those who had joined the companies formed were guerillas of daring and desperate character."

A TIMID KING.—There is a proposition afloat to build a railway from Siam to China; and the King of Siam, if an engineer is sent to examine the route, will furnish elephants and give protection from Bangkok, through his dominions to Hluang Phrabang; but he cannot furnish the means to pay his passage and salary; he fears it will be wasting money. He is also fearful that the engineer will get intoxicated and fall into the river and be drowned, or on account of change of climate die of dysentery, or from traveling in the jungle may die of jungle fever, the same as many others have done, and thus the business prove a failure and the money wasted.

☞ The exchange of prisoners slowly progresses. One thousand five hundred and eighteen Union officers and men reached Annapolis from Richmond yesterday. They are in better condition than those heretofore exchanged.

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

CURE WARRANTED, IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Call for a Circular Describing all Symptoms.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear are at first very slight. ... The above are but few of the many catarrh symptoms.

A Single Bottle will Last a Month, to be Used Three Times a Day.

TESTIMONIAL:

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. & A. M., of the State of Illinois:

FREEPORT, Oct. 21, 1863.

Dr. D. H. Seelye: DEAR SIR: In reply to your notice of the 15th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Before I had used one bottle, I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished I was completely cured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh. Respectfully Yours, THOMAS J. TURNER.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

General Agents:
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, O.
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And for sale in Chicago, at wholesale, by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. ☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, by the name, firm and style of ELSASSER & BURDICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, JACOB F. ELSASSER, who has sole authority to close the business of the firm.
Chicago, February 13, 1865. JACOB F. ELSASSER. J. M. BURDICK.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail Maker and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

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STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships, "HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM," Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From New York to any of the above places: Cabins, $130 and $100; steerage, $45, payable in American currency. To New York from any of the above places: Cabins, $80 and $85; steerage, $35, payable in gold or equivalent in American currency. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents, FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York, or JOHN STEWART, Agent, No. 5 Tremont Block, Chicago.

COTTON FARMS IN NORTHERN ALABAMA. The uncultivated Plantations of Northern Alabama ... SELFRIDGE, ALEXANDER & CO., Huntsville, Alabama.

AUSTRALIAN COFFEE.—The undersigned has been cultivating Australian Coffee with the best success for several years ... Address JOHN YOUNG, Phillipstown, White County, Ill.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines ...

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES! SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT. The most certain remedy ever used. ... BALSAM COPAIVA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. ... IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES ... Sold by WOODMAN & BRO., 148 Dearborn st., Chicago, DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS.

Woman alone knows, and thoroughly appreciates, the perils, the pangs, the physical disabilities and mental suffering which her peculiar organization and the delicate sensitiveness of her nervous system, entail upon her. ... The introduction of

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. ...

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

May use them with equal safety, and with entire confidence in their curative effect. ...

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

This assertion, bold and broad as it may seem, is founded on a series of cures—WITHOUT ONE FAILURE—extending through a period of nearly twenty years.

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Who, from the causes enumerated, or from any other cause have MAL-FORMATION, have been debarred from those joys which compensate the pains of maternity ...

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Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. ... Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price one dollar per box, or 6 boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, FOR FEMALES. INFALLIBLE In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive. ...

Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market st.; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 21 Lake st.; LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; WM. D. HARRIS & CO., 87 South Water st.; GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph-st.; J. BORMHELD, corner North Clark and Kinzie-st.; F. & H. M. HOOKER, 58 West Randolph st.; and by "our Druggists" in every city and town in the United States. N.B.—None genuine unless the box is signed "S. D. HOWE." S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, NEW YORK.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. ...

No. Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1 Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
2 " Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.
3 " Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants.
4 " Diarrhœa of Children or Adults.
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6 " Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea.
7 " Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.
8 " Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia.
9 " Head-aches, Sick Head-ache, Vertigo.
10 " Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach.
11 " Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods.
12 " Profuse Periods, Bearing down.
13 " Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Conclusive Proofs OF THE EFFICACY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION.

GREAT TRUTHS IN SMALL COMPASS.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm,
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
Those organs should not, for one day, remain,
The cause of each extreme you may expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate as well.

EFFECT on the DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire;
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews,
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents, whatsoe'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise;
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain;
But this Elixir sets the system right,
And "Good Digestion waits on Appetite."

THE BITTERS after SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then with the Bitters weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range,
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Men to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more, defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC

Of all the liquors borne across the sea,
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free.
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb,
Are blent with these that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight,
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the Heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE and GENTLE ANODYNE

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare BITTERS sooth both mind and frame,
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS, this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE and VIGOR, follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

Hostetter's Bitters share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes,
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. ...

PREPARED AND SOLD BY HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY All Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Cherokee Medicines.

TO THE READERS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

We desire to call your attention to the following editorials, which we clip from a few of our Exchanges. Read these, and doubt no longer. We know "that all is not gold that glitters," but here you have testimony of a character that cannot be doubted. Hear the "Phrenological Journal," "Druggist's Circular," and "Nashville Journal of Medicine."

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."—"I can't work." ... Sold by all druggists.

[From the Druggists' Circular.]

STOP IT FOR YOUR OWN SAKE.—Stop it for the sake of those interested in you. ...

[From the Nashville Journal of Medicine.]

WHY TO KNOW, BUT WHAT TO DO.—There is no more pitiable sight ...

LADIES, READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE "LADIES' MAGAZINE," "LADIES' DAY BOOK," AND "MEDICAL GAZETTE."

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.—There is a period in the age of every young girl, when her character, mental and physical, needs to change. ...

[From the Ladies' Day Book.]

THE MOST USEFUL MEDICINE YET DISCOVERED.— ...

[From the Medical Gazette.]

THE MEDICINES OF THE AGE.—The Cherokee Pills ...

THE FOLLOWING FOR THE CHEROKEE REMEDY AND INJECTION, speaks volumes in their favor. Read what the Editors of the "Chicago Daily Times," "St. Louis Medical Journal," and the "Medical Journal and Review," state of their Own Free Will.

[From the Chicago Daily Times.]

TO OUR FEMALE READERS.— ...

[From the St. Louis Medical Journal.]

THE INDIAN REMEDY.— ...

[From the Medical Journal and Review.]

CHEROKEE REMEDY.—The caption of this paragraph is the name of a vegetable medicine ...

BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE FATHER OF SEVERAL HUNDRED YOUNG MORMONS AT SALT LAKE has written a long letter in favor of DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, but we have space only for the following:

[From the New York Independent.]

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, "disease for everything, whether sustenance for mind or body, ..."

[From Hall's Journal of Health.]

"CANST THOU ADMINISTER TO A MIND DISEASED?" ...

[From the N. Y. Medical Journal.]

LET NOT DESPONDENCY any longer be the ever prevailing bane of the fallen state of the human family. ...

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, one bottle	$2.00
" three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE INJECTION, one bottle	2.00
" three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE CURE, one bottle	2.00
" three bottles	5.00
DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR, one bottle	2.00
" three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE PILLS, per box	1.00
" six boxes	5.00

THE CHEROKEE REMEDY, CHEROKEE INJECTION, CHEROKEE CURE, DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR AND CHEROKEE PILLS,

are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. ...

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New York.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, Payable February 15th, 1865 ... New York, January 30th, 1865.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

THE CITY.

NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—The ladies of the various Methodist Episcopal Churches interested in the Fair, are requested to meet, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 17 M. E. Church Block.

BAPTIST MEETING.—The Baptist pastors of Chicago are requested to meet in the Ladies' parlor of the First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, next Monday, at 9 a. m.

PERSONAL.—Maj. A. P. Thompson, of the 25th Illinois, is at the Tremont House. He was recently promoted from the rank of Captain, and is now *en route* for Gen. Slocum's corps.

DRAFT MEETING TO-NIGHT.—At Union Hall, 611 State street, at 7½ o'clock. The Third Ward appeals to her citizens for help. She must furnish her quota or be drafted. Let every one of her citizens attend the meeting to-night, and be prepared to do his duty. By order of the Committee.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—All who wish to join the new company being raised by Mr. B. F. Eastman, will report at Marengo without delay. This is the last chance for the large bounties, as the company is filling up rapidly. Bring on the men.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—An adjourned meeting of the ladies of the Congregational Churches will be held at the Sanitary Commission Committee room, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements to organize their department of the Northwestern Fair.

A CURIOSITY.—A *porcus* (*porcus*, we mean,) is now in this city exhibited by William Kelly, formerly a private in the 24th Iowa regiment, who lost a limb in the battle of Champion Hills. It is a pig composed of four distinct bodies. Mr. Kelly is calling with it on our citizens; he is deserving of assistance.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Hiram W. Beers, of Janesville, Wis., who will assume the rectorship of the "Church of the Ascension" in this city on April 1st next, will officiate in said church, corner of North Lasalle and Maple streets, on to-morrow, (Sunday) 19th inst. at both morning and evening services.

RUN OVER.—Lewis Phelps, a workman employed in the Gas Works, was run over yesterday on Market street by a hack. Phelps was considerably intoxicated at the time, and, in endeavoring to get out of the way, staggered and fell directly in front of the vehicle. He was taken to his home at No. 236 Taylor street.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.—There will be a meeting of the ladies of the committee appointed by the Northwestern Fair, for the purpose of procuring signatures to the invitation to be extended to the President and Mrs. Lincoln to attend the Fair, at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, 66 Madison street, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Fifty men of the 1st Minnesota heavy artillery are expected at the Soldiers' Rest at an early hour this morning, in command of Lieut. John West. They will arrive from Fort Snelling, and are *en route* for Nashville. A detachment of about fifty men of this regiment will for some time be dispatched daily from Fort Snelling.

BRANCH PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—The middle room of the Soldiers' Rest barracks has been fitted up as the examining and mustering office for this district. After being sworn into service, recruits for the new regiments are sent to Camp Fry, and substitutes or men for old regiments are ordered to Camp Douglas. The arrangement is an excellent one.

A CHICAGO FAVORITE IN CALIFORNIA.—We are pleased to learn that at a grand concert in Platt's Music Hall, San Francisco, on the 17th of January, the debut of Mrs. Cassie Matteson was an unequivocal success, eliciting from the press of that city the highest testimonials of praise. The many friends of the lady in Chicago will be glad to know of her success.

ARRESTS FOR AIDING DESERTION.—Col. James C. Strong, Military Commander, arrested, on Thursday, two members of an organization established for the purpose of aiding desertions. They were sent to Camp Douglas. The developments show that the Chicago organization is intimately connected with similar ones in the chief Northwestern cities. To effect this capture, Col. Strong has been for some time patiently laboring.

A GRAND PRIZE.—Mr. Henry Howard, of the firm of Howard & Co., coal and wood dealers, No. 283 North Clark street, drew the fine seven-octave Rosewood Piano yesterday, at the sale of Gift Concert tickets, No. 79 South Clark street. The piano was valued at $600, but he offered for sale at [illegible] a bargain, we presume. See his advertisement in another column. This is the second one of the kind drawn at the same place within a few weeks—the first one by Dr. R. R. Ball, druggist, No. 129 South Clark street.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETIES FOR THE FAIR.—All persons connected with the Universalist Churches of the city, who are willing to aid in the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, are invited to meet at the Fair Committee Rooms, this afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Universalist Department of the Fair. The invitation includes both ladies and gentlemen, and it is hoped there will be a large and general attendance. Entrance through the rooms of the Sanitary Commission.

ESCAPED.—Upon the up train from Springfield last evening was brought, in irons, a soldier, said to have been once a rebel prisoner, and released on taking the oath of allegiance. After his release, he enlisted and deserted, and afterwards enlisted and deserted again. The third time he enlisted, and reached the rendezvous at Springfield; he was recognized, and sent back to Camp Douglas in irons. Yesterday morning, accompanied by a woman whom he called his wife, he started for Chicago. When the train reached Joliet, the officer, for the accommodation of his wife, took off the prisoner's irons, and at Summit Station the couple entered the saloon on the train, the officer standing guard at the door. While the door was closed he opened the window of the apartment, sprang out upon the platform and escaped.

THE BLACK HILLS, DAKOTA.—We notice the formation of a party of exploration in this section to go out in the spring to the Black Hills region of Dacotah Territory, under the lead of G. D. Hill, Esq., of Michigan, Surveyor General of the Territories of Dacotah and Montana. The Black Hills or Dacotah are the rendezvous of the Teton Sioux, are about 250 miles in circumference, and situated 250 miles from Yankton, D. T., on the line to Virginia City, Montana, distant from the Missouri River about 130 miles. These hills are believed to be rich in minerals—gold, silver, coal, iron, and copper. This region is very near on the high road of travel to Montana and Idaho, and should it prove equal to expectations, it will, ere long, be thickly peopled with miners, contributing largely to the wealth based on our mineral resources.

CLEANSING THE RIVER.—We have received a communication from "A Citizen" detailing a plan for cleansing the Chicago river. The method proposed is not new; the same idea has been several times discussed in the city papers, and occupied a prominent place in the first report made by the Board of Public Works, and has, we believe, been under consideration by the Committee of Engineers now in session, and expected to report the result of their deliberations at the next session of the Common Council. If "Citizen" is satisfied that his plan has not been fairly and fully set forth, his best course will be to lay it at once before the Commissioners, their place of meeting may be ascertained on inquiry at the office of the Board of Public Works, to whom we have referred all communications on the subject since it was disposed of by the Citizens' Committee and Common Council at Springfield.

EXEMPTIONS.—Several parties complain that they have failed to procure exemption because of the charge of six dollars for the necessary papers, the loss of time in waiting at the office of the Provost Marshal for examination, and the previous publication of names of alien exempts in the papers. With regard to the first objection, it would be well if the cost could be cheapened, and it seems not impossible. If the Ward Committees should take the matter in hand they might probably lessen the expense to about two dollars, inclusive of consul's fee. Most of these aliens are poor men, and six dollars is a large sum for them to pay without knowing whether or not the expenditure will be required. It will be an easy for them to procure exemption on the same terms in case they should be drafted, that they are unwilling to do it beforehand, even though it be demanded as an act of justice to the ward in which they are enrolled.

The other two objections are soon disposed of. Should the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington be successful in procuring permission to make a new enrollment, there will, we doubt not, be ample facilities offered for procuring exemptions, even though it may have been difficult in the past. The publication of the names ought not to be objected to by any one if such a safeguard against fraud be judged necessary. No man who is ashamed of his country ought to be allowed to throw himself on it for protection.

RECOGNITION OF WORTH.—We are gratified to learn that the friends of the eminent divine, Dr. Boston, long identified with the West, are moving to give him a substantial token of their esteem. The Concord (N. H.) *Standard* says:

"We understand that the parishioners of Rev. Dr. Boston will embrace the completion of the fortieth year of his pastoral service to make him a substantial token of their regard. A pastorate of forty years of uninterrupted service over the same church and society is a rare circumstance in this period of church history, and if the society should enlarge their contemplated movement into an occurrence like the recent one in Manchester upon the completion of only a quarter century of pastoral service, and would not consider it an intrusion for others to come in, the occasion might be made one of much interest. As to the propriety of such a commemorative occasion, it is obvious to all. A forty years pastorate, in these days of a mutation, is proof both of the value of the services of the laborer, and the good sense and firmness of purpose of his people."

The Western friends of the worthy Doctor do not intend to be "left out in the cold." They are vigorously at work endeavoring to raise a sufficient amount to place the venerable clergyman beyond want, so that he may be enabled to spend his declining years in comparative comfort and ease.

It is desirable that the testimonial from the Western friends of the faithful minister and pastor be entirely completed by the 12th prox. All who desire to aid in this project may sent to Dea. [illegible] C. Whitcomb, Tribune office, and will be duly acknowledged.

CAMP DOUGLAS—EXCHANGES.—General Sweet received orders on Thursday from the Commissary General of Prisoners to prepare parole rolls for the exchange of all prisoners who desire to be exchanged. The rolls would each include five hundred names. He was also directed to report the number of those declining the opportunity to return to the rebel service. The number already enrolled is 1,500 and the number not sent forward 560. Over 1,500 have refused to be exchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONS AND LENDERS.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

An interesting question between the borrowers and lenders of money in this city, was recently passed upon by the Supreme Court in the cases of Wayman *vs.* Isabella Cochrane; and Wayman *vs.* Crozier. The cases were appealed by Mr. Wayman, who is well known in this community as late Commissioner of Police, from the Superior Court and the Circuit Court of this city, respectively. Both cases were the same in principle, and the same question was raised in both, a single statement will suffice to show the ruling of the Court, and the rule of law established by it. Although, doubtless, very many similar cases have occurred here and elsewhere, the question was never before presented to the Supreme Court. Its decision establishes a highly important precedent in this class of cases.

In March, 1857, Mr. Wayman borrowed $6,000 on bond and mortgage for five years, at ten per cent interest, payable half yearly. It was provided that if the interest was not promptly paid, judgment might be entered on the bond by confession, and the mortgage foreclosed either by sale or suit.

Default was made in the payment of interest in Sept. 1861, and therefore judgment was entered for the penalty of $12,000, and a bill in chancery was afterwards filed to foreclose the mortgage; no defense was made to that suit, and in March, 1863, a final decree of foreclosure was rendered. In the proceedings of foreclosure it appeared from the bill and the Master's report that judgment as mentioned had been entered on the bond nearly two years previous to the date of the decree; but, notwithstanding, in computing the amount due, the Master allowed interest and the decree gave interest to the date it was entered, at ten per cent per annum, instead of reckoning at *six per cent* on the amount, and from the date of the judgment, which was the rule allowed by law on judgments. Exceptions were made to the Master's report for that reason, but were overruled by Chief Justice Wilson. The same decision was made in the Circuit by the late Judge Manierre. Both cases were taken to the Supreme Court. One, that of Crozier, from the Circuit Court, was heard and decided at the April term, 1863. The case of Cochrane stood over till the last term of the Court. The point taken on appeal was, that the judgment on the bond could have been paid off by paying the amount of its face, and interest on it from the time it was entered at six per cent, and that no higher interest should be allowed in the foreclosure suit. But the Court, in the opinion held by Chief Justice Walker, held that, while that was the general rule, yet in this case it did not apply, because the mortgage itself contained an express covenant for the payment of the debt, and interest at ten per cent, till the debt should be paid; that while the bond was merged in the judgment, yet, the covenant in question was not affected by it; and that, in action on that covenant, the party would be entitled to recover the debt, and interest at the rate of *ten per cent*, he was entitled to the same in this suit of foreclosure, founded on the mortgage itself, which contained that covenant.

The judgment was therefore was affirmed.

Upon the hearing of the Cochrane case, it was urged that the ruling of the Court in the prior case was in error; that it was a mistake to suppose that, after the entry of judgment on the bond for the whole penalty, an action on the covenant in the mortgage could be maintained—the rule of law being that in such case, the lender had made his election, and was bound by it, and that while he would have been entitled to his action on the covenant, and to recover interest at 10 per cent in that action, if he had not got judgment on the bond before, yet taking judgment as he had was an election not to sue on the mortgage in covenant, leaving him his judgment as the full measure of the amount of the debt, and the mortgage lien as security for its payment.

These views were substantially approved by the Court, which reversed the decree of the Superior Court, and set aside its own decision of the same question in the previous year, granting a rehearing in that case, and finally reversing the decree of the Circuit Court—thus making its own decisions harmonious and consistent.

Chief Justice Walker (Justices Breese and Beckwith concurring) said: "The general rule of law is, that by a judgment at law or a decree in chancery the contract or instrument upon which the proceeding is based, becomes entirely merged in the judgment.

"By the judgement of the court it loses all of its vitality and ceases to bind the parties to it. Its force and effect is then expended, and all remaining legal liability is transferred to the judgment or decree. Once becoming merged in the judgment, no further action at law or suit in equity can be maintained on the instrument. All right and liabilities originally imposed by or growing out of the instrument or agreement terminates with the judgment by the court. This being so, when the judgment was rendered on the bond in this case it ceased to be evidence of the debt, and the judgment then became the evidence and the only evidence that could be used in a court, of the existence of the original debt. And that debt could only bear six per cent interest, whether evidenced by judgment or decree. White vs. Haffoker, 27 Ills. 348. Then if the judgment was the evidence, the decree should have been for the amount of the judgement with the six per cent interest thereon, from the date of its rendition to the time the decree was entered."

"The mortgage is only an incident of the debt; Old vs. Cummings, 31 Ills. 188. And the assignment of the debt in equity carries with it the benefit of the security. No principle is better settled than the judgment or discharge of the debt satisfies the mortgage. It can only exist and draw aliment from the debt to which it is an incident. When the debt has been changed to a judgment, the mortgage is then changed *ipso facto* to a security in effect for the payment of that judgment."

"The satisfaction of the judgment by the payment of the sum recovered with six per cent interest per annum would discharge the mortgage."

The assignment of this judgment would be an equitable transfer of both the judgment and the mortgage. The mortgage being an incident of the bond, when it become merged in the judgment, the mortgage was then a security for its payment, and no more. A suit on the covenant could only be maintained to recover damages equal to the judgment and interest. A party cannot recover on the same contract different measures of damages. When the debt was reduced to a judgment *it reduced the interest to six per cent, and the security can be no larger, or more capacious* than its principal, and (the mortgage) could only be held for the judgment and interest. * * * *

The decision of the court below, in both cases, viz: Wayman *vs.* Cochrane and Wayman *vs.* Crozier, must be *reversed. Judgment of reversal.*

Counsel for appellant in the Supreme Court by Arthur W. Windett, Esq., for the plaintiff in error, William Wayman, and by Hon. Ed. S. Isham, and Messrs. Goodrich, Farwell, and Smith for the defendants in error.

Irishmen vs. Negroes.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We heard it asserted by one who professes to be for the Union, that they would far rather at any time sit down and eat with a negro than with an Irishman. Of course you understand from this the position in which they would place an Irishman. Now knowing you to be thoroughly Union, and knowing too that the TRIBUNE is the written voice of the Union people, we wish to know if this is the position you will assign to those brave Irishmen who so nobly do battle for the Union. Is that the position you will assign the patriot Corcoran and his gallant comrades? That the position for him whom the nation to-day mourns for as one of the most cherished children, the noble martyr Mulligan? If so, think you not enough of Irish blood has been spilled? Enough Irish children been made orphans? Think you not, oh pure spirit of a true Irishman, dear Archbishop Hughes, that enough of your children have fought for the country that you so gratefully laid down to battle for? Think you not Archbishop Purcell that you had better, far better, lay aside the *Telegraph*, or at least change its sentiments, if your children are placed beneath the African? L. M. T. P.

ANSWER.—The question is an absurd one, but we are willing to answer it nevertheless. The TRIBUNE has never indicated a dislike for Irishmen, as such. We recognize no distinction of blood or color in our estimate of the personal worth of a man, or his rights before the law. If a negro be loyal, we prefer him to a disloyal Irishman, or disloyal American, and we also prefer a true, honest, loyal Irishman to a false, dishonest, disloyal American or Englishmen. We know that there are many loyal, true and brave Irishmen now fighting the battles of the Union; we give to them all honor and respect, and we accord it to them the more fully, as we know that a great number of their countrymen are, if not at heart disloyal, yet led by the nose by designing men who cram, with a glass of whisky, or a batch of lies, sway their votes in favor of foul treason.

Here is our real issue. We have no fault to find with an Irishman or a Catholic; we consider that the fact of birth is a thing for which no man is responsible, and that his peculiar faith is a matter of conscience, and very largely a matter of education. In forming an estimate of a man we do not ask after his nationality, his birthplace, or his religious views. We ask, "Is he a true man, one who does his duty to himself, to his family, to his business connections, to his country?" If all these questions are answered in the affirmative, we accord to such a man the highest meed of praise, and in exact proportion as he approaches this standard do we graduate his merits, whether he be Irishman, American, or negro—it makes no difference with regard to the question of eating at table. It is one of individual taste, that being largely determined by the moral purity and personal cleanliness of the individual. It is not a question of genus, but of specimen. A clean, orderly, sober negro is much better in this respect than a dirty, disorderly, drunken Irishman, as the Irishman who possesses the good qualities above enumerated, would certainly be by us preferred to the negro who had them not.

This is the TRIBUNE standpoint, and we presume it is the view, the sentiment, of the great majority of the Union men of whom our correspondent does us the honor to say that we are the written voice. We hold to, believe and preach the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal." We believe the Negro, the Irishman, the Englishman, the German, the Scotchman, the Chinaman, the Indian, the American, to be all men and equally entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If they as individuals show themselves to be unworthy of the name of men, if they forfeit the rights of their manhood by neglect of its duties, we ask not their nationality in visiting them with our censure, though we may mention it as an incident.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

Letter from Major General Hooker.

The following characteristic letter was yesterday received by the ladies of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, O., February 13, 1865.

Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. D. P. Livermore and Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Corresponding Secretaries of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair, Chicago, Illinois:

LADIES—I take pleasure in inclosing a list of names of officers serving in this department, who will co-operate with your committee in aid of the praiseworthy objects of your fair. The names of these officers may be placed on your circulars, and they will take such action as you may suggest that will facilitate donations of contributions. I have informed these officers that I have placed their names at your disposal, and expressed to them my desire that they will earnestly co-operate with your committee. In my connection with the armies, East and West, my attention has often been drawn to the good that has been accomplished by such efforts as the one in view, and by the different societies organized for the relief of the suffering that is inevitable in a great struggle like the present. The Briareus arms of these generous associations have been stretched out to the uttermost parts of the land wherever a sick or wounded soldier needed help. They have raised up the head that was bowed down, and have nursed with tenderest care those who were dying far from home. The [illegible] work done by the women of our land have been the first and most general. *God bless them.* While Europe during the Crimean war produced but one Florence Nightingale, we of the Young Republic have each a goddess enshrined in almost every household. I can only urge the loyal and the true everywhere to renewed efforts in this good work.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General.

P. S.—Any circulars or instructions intended for the officers named, may be sent to me, and I will see that they are duly forwarded.

DISCOMFITURE OF A CONFIDENCE SWINDLER.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning as Dr. Whittier was coming out of the Savings Bank on Washington street, [illegible]

[illegible]

while Dr. Whittier went round to the Clark street entrance, and escaped to trip the man as he came down. He failed to do so, and the swindler seeing he was detected, rushed up Clark street to the [illegible]. At State street the fugitive was caught. He was then taken before Justice Brown and examined. He gave his name as Charles R. Allen. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, and sent to jail in default. The check was for $2,000, drawn on the First National Bank, and signed "C. Ferdinand & Bro.," showing that the swindler had something of the joker as well as the thief in his composition.

RECRUITING.

Yesterday was the busiest day, as regards recruiting, that has been experienced in Chicago since the last call of the President for 300,000 men. The County War Fund Committee paid off between ten o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock at night 161 men, each of whom received an average of $300. The whole number so far recruited since the 9th of December is 1,040. The 161 recruited yesterday were distributed among the sub-districts as follows:

Barrington	1	First Ward	1
Palatine	20	Second	1
Hanover	1	Third	1
Elk Grove	1	Seventh	15
Maine	2	Ninth	2
Jefferson	2	Tenth	22
Cicero	1	Twelfth	24
Lake	1	Fourteenth	10
Calumet	4	Fifteenth	16
Orland	1	Sixteenth	20
Bloom	6		
New Trier	2	Total	161
Lake View	1		

The following table, beside the enrollment and the vote at the last general election, will show the quota due from each sub-district on the first day of January, the enlistments since that time, and the present deficit. Hyde Park, of all the sub-districts, has an excess of credits, and Hyde Park, Evanston, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Bremen, Hanover, Cicero, Elk Grove, Calumet and New Trier, have filled their contingents and are out of the draft:

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURT.—This Court has adjourned over until Monday.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—*Before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.*—The only business transacted yesterday, before Commissioner Hoyne, was the examination of several firms upon the charge of selling playing cards without the stamp of the proper denomination. The following are the parties and the fines assessed:

C. L. Noble, 175 Lake street, $60; Bamford & Baldwin, Monroe street, $150; R. R. Landon, Agent, $20; Stanton & Co., $60; Gillette, Titus & Co., $60; Cobb, Pritchard & Co., $60; Boyle, 49 Lake street, $75; Munson, Skinner & Co., $25.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Gary.*—Daniel P. Williams vs. the Grand Trunk Railway. This is an action to recover the value of a trunk lost on the road of defendants. The damages claimed are $225. In February, 1864, an attachment was sued out against the road, and a levy made upon the furniture of the office in this city. The case was given to the jury at the adjournment of the Court last evening, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

Willard P. Kerr, Licking county, Ohio, vs Chas. B. Philips and Albert H. Mixer. In this cause, yesterday, an injunction was issued out of the Superior Court, restraining defendants from claiming title to certain lands bought of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The action arises out of an alleged misappropriation of joint funds.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Judge Bradwell.*—An interesting law point was decided yesterday by Judge Bradwell, in the matter of the application of the widow of Charles T. Baltwinkle for an award. It was proved that the widow had maintained marital relations with the deceased; that children were born to them, and that they acknowledged each other as man and wife, but no proof was adduced of a marriage ceremony. The Court, in effect, held that the ceremony was not an essential part of the marriage contract, and allowed the award.

The Late Freedmen's Fair.

The following communication from the President and Treasurer of the late Fair held in this city for the Freedmen's Aid Commission will be read with interest. The result must be eminently satisfactory to the friends of the movement, in aid of which it was designed:

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Directors of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission acknowledge the receipt, up to January 31st inclusive, of $4,513.00 from Rev. J. H. Vincent, Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the late Northwestern Freedmen's Fair. Other contributions are yet to come. In view of the many and serious disadvantages with which the committee were confronted, this amount is considered large, and the Directors improve this opportunity to cordially thank the few ladies upon whom the chief labors fell, for their generous and self-denying fidelity. Under less embarrassing conditions, equal fidelity would have commanded a far more brilliant result.

JOHN M. WILSON, President.
R. B. MASON, Treasurer.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular weekly meeting of the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mrs. Dickinson in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following donations were reported: lot of sundries, from N. E. Dover, Michigan; two boxes of biscuit, from First Presbyterian Church; suit of soldier's clothes, from an anonymous friend of the soldiers; Mrs. Titsworth gives cutting and lining for four suits, and Mrs. Buchanan gives $5 towards making them; Mrs. J. H. Hoes, four bxs of catsup; Mr. Van Schaak, two baking tins; Freddy Degenhardt, monthly contribution, $1; Mark G. Kerr, carpeting for the Home; Sanitary Commission, five pounds of soap, two and a half pounds of currants, and clothing.

The Chairman said that vegetables were in great request at the Rest, and requested that the charitable would send them in.

The Committee on the Rest reported that during the week 1,712 meals had been furnished to 660 soldiers. Ninety meals had been served in the sick room.

The Committee on the Home reported all in good order.

The Committee for the Rest was appointed as follows: Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Bristol, and Mrs. Tinkham.

Two sick soldiers, one residing in Winona, and the other in Rochester, Minnesota, were sent home last week. The sum of $12 was appropriated to pay expenses of attendance on the journey.

The question of employment or amusement for the inmates of the Home was broached. It was suggested that the men could be employed in making mats, &c., which were much needed in the Home, and that donations of husks should be asked as materials.

It was suggested that for the more ready auditing of bills, each lady should sign the bills ordered by herself.

Mrs. Long was appointed Committee for the Home.

Mrs. Sayrs referred to the case of a soldier, Henry Schrum, who was disabled, and who had two motherless children. He wished to get a capital of a few dollars to commence for himself in some little business. He was an honest, sober and industrious man, and eminently worthy of assistance. Mrs. Degenhardt volunteered to take the case in hand, and see that it was attended to. Accepted, with the thanks of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The Fair for the benefit of the orphans in the Industrial Home at Bridgeport is under full headway, and is being largely patronized. It is held under the management of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Last evening was the second in Bryan Hall. The tables were all arranged very tastefully, and fairly groaned with the loads of beautiful things, pretty to the eye and good for food. The Hall was crowded to the full. The 15th V. R. C. band was present and played in most magnificent style; their rendition of "The Mocking Bird" would be difficult to beat.

The division under the auspices of the conferences of West Chicago opened in Metropolitan Hall last evening. The attendance was very good, and for the short time allowed for preparation, the display was well arranged. They will have been all put in proper shape this evening, and be ready to accommodate their friends with anything the heart can wish, within the bounds of reason. The 8th V. R. C. band has kindly volunteered its services at this Hall.

The conferences of the North Division will open their branch of the Fair in Turners' Hall on Monday evening.

The Fair, so far as it has developed, is an obvious improvement on the previous efforts of the Society, and will, we doubt not, net a handsome sum for the benefit of the orphans. We commend it to the notice of our friends. Those who do not wish to encounter the crowd of this evening may step into either of the Halls during the day and deposit their mites in the treasury. Remember the little ones.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman—name not ascertained—was relieved of his pocket book yesterday, containing $90. He was riding in the State street car; in getting off he was roughly jostled, and his wallet was dexterously withdrawn from his coat pocket.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court. The first of a series of lectures will be delivered by Dr. Everts on Sabbath evening, at 7½. [illegible] Public worship in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The First United Brethren Church will hold their second quarterly meeting, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, Saturday, Feb. 18th, commencing at 7:30 p. m. Also, preaching on the Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and in the evening at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. M. Locker. During which, all the business pertaining to the Quarterly Convention will be attended to. Sabbath school 12:45 p. m.

Third United Presbyterian Church. Services to-morrow at 10½ a. m., by Rev. M. Clarke, in the Elm street Mission Chapel, corner of Elm and Dearborn streets. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

Plymouth Congregational Church. Public religious services on Sabbath, Feb. 19, in Smith & Nixon's Music Hall. Morning at 10½; evening at 7½. The Pastor, H. D. Kitchell, D. D., will continue his series of lectures to young men in the evening.

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, Rev. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Olive Logan took a benefit last evening; the play was "Romeo and Juliet." The house was well filled. "The Stranger" will be played at the matinee this afternoon.

MUSEUM.—Mr. a-Beckett's benefit last evening was a very full house; the beneficiary established his reputation in Chicago not only as a careful actor but as a good writer. "The Conscript" [illegible] piece from his pen—being very well written. "Playing with Fire" will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The company at this place has a screaming farce entitled "The Gift Concert," which, while abounding in humor, and presented as a jest, is suggestive of much sober truth. Kelly sings a beautiful song this week—"O, Mother hear my dying call," the production of Mr. G. P. Graff, of this city.

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—The Tableaux are still at Smith & Nixon's Hall, and are witnessed by crowded houses each afternoon and evening.

MODEL PUNISHMENT.—Hackman Gaynard (No. 76) was yesterday taken before Justice McDonnell, on complaint of two gentlemen whom he had charged six dollars for conveyance from the Milwaukee to the Michigan Southern depot, a distance of rather less than one mile and a quarter. The thing was an outrageous swindle, as the gentlemen held omnibus tickets, for which they had paid fifty cents each, and would have gone by omnibus had it not been for the swindler, who, it is believed, offered to take their tickets in payment of his fare. Justice McDonnell fined him five dollars, a sum less than the amount extorted. With such encouragement to swindle, one should not be surprised to meet with numerous instances.

Freedmen's Aid Commission—Cash Receipts for the Month of January.

Illinois—Andover, $164; Bloomington, friend, $5; Bishop Hill, $117; Brimfield, $88; Belvidere, H. Patrick, $6.50; Batavia, S. A. S. by H. P., $31; Chicago, A. D. Titsworth, $10; do, M. E. Ch. Clark st. add'l, $40; do, Ann S. Telford, $10; do Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., $100; do, F. Hathaway, $5; do John B. Girard, $5; do, F. P. Daggy, $5; C. S. Payne, $5; do, Robert Law, $20; do, John L. Hancock, $100; do, C. P. Holden, $5; do, L. P. Pope, $5; do, M. E. Church, Bridgeport, additional, $4; do, M. E. Church, Trinity, $164.45; do, Christian Church, $27; do, Colored School, $6; do, J. G. Wilson, $25; Clintonville, by W. P., $11; Cordova, Friends, $13.10; Centerville, Mrs. Clark, $1; "Chill Thimble Sentinels," by Mrs. C. F. C., $50; Cambridge, $244.10; Clinton, $4; Cedar Point, $74; Chenoa, $1.25; Deer Creek, $11.20; Dover Congregational church, $5; Elmwood, $120.25; El Paso, $36.50; Tremont, Wilson Kipp, $5; Tremont, Mrs. L. Bascom, $2; Findley Grove, Friends, by V. K., $4.50; Granville, $60.80; Gridley, $7.50; Galesburg, Colored S. S. by D. W. B., 50c; Green Garden, F. A. S. by S. J., $5; Hennepin, S. A. S. by W. C. K., $105; Kapps, $11.75; Lexington Depot, $45.60; Lisbon, Edward Wright, $1; Lacon, $290.55; Milburn, Congregational church S. S., $6.70; Malden, E. Phelps, $1; Malden, Geo. A. Plumer, 25c; Morton, $35.25; Minonk, $24.75; Paxola, $1.50; Pleasant Hill, $152.10; Peoria, F. A. S. by Miss F. J. D., $309.41; Sparland, $35.25; St. Charles, by H. T. G., $60; Tonica, $78.14; Towanda, $32; Washington, $10; Wethersfield, $26.50; Waynesville, $11; Warrenville, David McKee $35; Warrenville, Taylor Warne, $20.

Additional—Adison, Lutheran Church, $10.25; Adaline, $20.70; Byron, Congregational Church, $53.15; Byron, J. P. Stoddard, $30; Brush Point, Wesleyan Church, $24.80; Bascom School House, M. E. Ch., $24; Center School House, $28.30; Daysville, $10; Horton School House, $3.10; Jones School House, $22.15; Kilbrick School House, Henry Hill, $9; Elkhart, Mrs. Ramsey, $2; Lightsville, $38.60; Lindenwood, $34.50; Lighthouse Point, M. E. Ch., $112.40; Mt. Morris, M. E. Ch., $71; Mt. Morris, Lutheran Ch., $103.75; New Milford, M. E. Ch., $71.30; Oregon M. E. Ch., $27.90; Paine's Point and White Rock, $37.10; Patten School House, $10.40; Pine Rock School House, M. E. Ch., $30.15; Rockford, Second Congregational Ch., $48.20; Stillman Valley, M. E. Ch., $47.55; South Grove, Mrs. Mary Tindal, $5; Vanderburg School House, $20.45; Vanderburg School House, Mr. Dean Nickerson, $4.

Iowa—Buckingham, by Rev. B. R., $30.10; Bangor F. A. S. by W. L., $35; Columbus City, $13.25; Dodgeville, $44.50; Franklin Mills, $50; Grand View, $18.05; Hawk Eye, $28.70; Kossuth, $109.55; Linn Grove, $16.05; Linwood M. E. Church, by Rev. D. D., $21.30; Morning Sun, $42.25; Northfield, $79.35; Millersburgh, by J. S. W., $12; Osage, $4; Pleasant Grove, $1; Waukon, Friends, Additional, by A. P., $48; Wapello, $54.80.

Wisconsin—Avoca Union meeting, $31.45; Barcobel Union meeting, $140.35; Brookfield M. E. Church, Additional, $21.50; Beetown, $38.50; Beloit F. A. S., by J. C. C., $100; Clifton M. E. Church, $86.30; Clifton, Wm. Howdell, $20; Ebenezer, $11; Linden, Additional, $2.73; Lancaster public meeting, $144.65; Lancaster S. A. S., $30; Lancaster Ladies Aid Society, $9; Lancaster Children's Aid Society, $2; Mazo Maine, by W. W. S., $5.50; Nuffin, $11.00; Montfort M. E. Ch., $71.00; Mazamonia, addt. $7.75; Milwaukee, St. John's E. Ch., $5.00; Oregon, $15.00; Orfordville, $19.00; Point Bluff, Mrs. M. Bennett $1.00; Proscairon, Welsh Pres. Ch., by Rev. H. Griffith; Platteville, Cong. and M. E. Ch., $108.05; do, Primitive M. E. Ch., $11.15; do, German M. E. Ch., $5.40; do, sundry persons, $32.50; Quincy, Mrs. A. G. Wood, $1.00; River Falls, W. H. Winchester, $4.00; School house, No. 7 addt., $8.00; Shullsburg M. E. ch., addt. $3.35; Somers M. E. ch., $15.20; Sylvania M. E. ch., $15.00; Wyalusing, M. E. ch., $30.00; Waterloo, young ladies Fair by Miss E. A. M., $40.00; Westville friends by H. W., $35.00; White Creek Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, 50 cents.

Minnesota—Blue Earth, $6.40; Cleaveland, $4.08; Dooleyville, $17.95; Faribault, East Prairie and Forrest Pres. ch., $7.00; Garden City, $30.01; Little Valley, C. S. R., $7.00; Le Seur, $7.05; Lexington, $11.75; Mankato, $26.30; Ottawa, $23.75; Plain View, by Rev. H. W., $6.40; Princeton Cong. church, $30.10; Shelbyville, $40.80; Sterling, $16.75; St. Peter, $15.35; Traverse, $16.50; Vernon, 16.55; Winnebago City, $16.65.

Canada West—Allsa Craig, coin, $3.45; Berlin, coin, $14.25; Bassagnet, coin, $5.20; do, greenbacks, $2; Clinton, coin, $27.50; Fergus, coin, $44.85; Guelph, Knox Church S. S., coin, $22; Mitchell, coin, $12.90; St. Mary's, coin, $32.85; Seaforth, coin, $4.75; Stratford, coin, $32.65; do, greenbacks, $5; premium on specie, $164.42.

Michigan—Dorr, Friends, by R. J. H., $11.60; Detroit, Rev. C. Yall, $2; North Parma, F. A. S., $6.75; Wheatland, by A. C. D., $13.

New York—Wilson, R. D. Merritt, $5.

Kansas—Albany, by G. G. R., $3.62.

Cash Boxes—$450.30.

Fair—Additional, $1,177.73.

Recapitulation—Illinois, $3,883.73; Iowa, $569.16; Wisconsin, $1,185.51; Minnesota, $309.21; Canada West, $328.30; Michigan, $35.35; New York, $5; Kansas, $3.62; cash, $450.31; Fair, additional, $1,177.73. Total, $8,084.56.

Boxes of clothing should be marked, "Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, 66 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." The name of the place from which each box comes should also be plainly marked upon the box. Duplicate invoices of the contents should be made—one copy to be placed in the box, and the other to be sent to Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Corresponding Secretary, Post Office box 4,037, Chicago, Ill. All money and all correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

R. B. MASON, Treasurer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fourth Ward Draft Fund.—Subscribers to the fund to clear the ward from draft, must bring their money at once to the Treasurer.

You who have not had an opportunity to subscribe can do so and have the credit of helping the ward out of the draft, by going to Mr. H. M. Wilmarth and paying. We must have more money or we cannot get out. Hurry up. The Treasurer is to be found at 189 Lake street.

J. W. BARKER, Chairman.

To the Mothers of America:—Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, and gives energy and tone to the entire system.

Dr. Bigelow.—There are certain classes of disease, of a private nature, that require great skill and a thorough comprehension of all their characteristics to enable the physician to successfully grapple with the disease in its various forms, arising probably from neglect in the first instance, or from bad treatment.

We have always been of opinion that there are no forms of disease that require so much care as these, nor anything so frightful in its consequences, as bad or ignorant treatment; and yet, strange to say, there are no class of quacks so numerous as these pretending to cure these diseases. One of these is an extensive advertiser in Chicago, who refers to every paper in this city except the *Chicago Merchants' Circular*, for reasons best known to himself, we suppose, because we decline lending our columns to quackery.

Dr. Bigelow is an educated physician, thoroughly competent, well recommended by prominent men, and *resident* physicians in our own city, and gentlemen patients who have been treated by him. We therefore unhesitatingly say to all who need medical aid of this kind, send to Dr. Bigelow, or call at his rooms, 179 South Clark street, or to his P. O. Box, 154, Chicago, Ill.—*Merchants' Weekly Circular, Chicago.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For Throat Disorders and Coughs Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—Railway list dull and lower, except on Fort Wayne, which was higher and quite active. Gold steady and in fair demand. Miscellaneous list steady with an upward movement in Mariposa and Pacific Mail. Coal shares firm, with Cumberland and Central as favorites. Bank stocks and Railroad bond dull, and a prospect of speedy military success prevents heavy speculation. There is a general disposition to wait for events, rather than anticipate them. Gold market perfectly quiet, and in sympathy with railroad and other stocks. Money market overstocked. Large sums have poured in from the West the past few days. Loans are offered at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange nominal. Petroleum stocks active and irregular. There was a rise in Ryn Farm, and a heavy decline in Manhattan and Knickerbocker. Sales of Buchanan Farm at $1.85; Empire City $3.00; Excelsior $10.80; Ryn Farm $4.25; Tack $2.65; U. S. $33.40; President $4.25; Germania $2; Oceanic $3.25; Knickerbocker 80c.

Petroleum market heavy; crude a little lower at 46@48c; refined in bond 65@68c, and free 87c.

GALLAGHER'S EVENING EXCHANGE—Gold 203¾; Cumberland 56¼; N. Y. Central 111½; Erie 71¾; Reading 111½; Michigan Southern 68¾; Pittsburg 87¾; Northwestern preferred 61¾; Rock Island 99¼; Fort Wayne 96¾; Mariposa 15¾. Stocks not active. Gold steady.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

The receipts of Cattle here since last Monday, and including those to arrive to-morrow, aggregate only 1,900, most of which were shipped directly through. There are but few buyers here, and none from the Eastern markets. Among the sales were 67 Illinois steers at $12.50 @ cwt, averaging 1,175 lbs, and a light do at 11@c @ lb. The market is not so firm as last week. Very few have arrived. One drove sold to-day at 13c, averaging 900 lbs. Hogs nominally 15@16c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 17.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork remains dull, at $37.00@37.50 for city packed, and $35.00@37.00 for country. Prime mess is held at $30.00@30.50, but there is no demand. Bulk meats are in fair request, [illegible] [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull. Small sales at $2.13@2.15.

FLOUR—Dull, with sales at $9.75@10.00 for superfine, and [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.85@1.88. Corn dull at $1.10 for ear, and $1.10@1.12 for shelled. Oats declined to 88@90c, closing heavy. Rye not salable over $1.60@1.65, but held lightshipper. Barley nominal at $1.40@1.60.

SEEDS—Prime spring and fall clover seed heavy at $14.25; timothy nominal at $5.12½.

WHISKY—Light. Exchange slow.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

TOBACCO—Unchanged. Sales of scrapped fillings at $9.00; factory do at $5.00@11.00; p'ackers' do at $10.00@14.00; common shipping leaf at $12.00@17.00; medium do at $5.50@24.00; good and fine do at $20.00@30.00; common manufacturing leaf at $28.00; good do at $30.00@42.50.

FLOUR—More active. Sales of 23 brls low grade at $6.60; 100 brls single extra at $9.25, delivered; 200 brls double extra at $9.00; 90 brls fine $5.50; 20 brls double extra at $10.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Sales 1,229 sacks in lots at from $1.80 to $1.85; 678 sks prime at $1.90@1.95; 2,500 sks at $1.75@1.77 ℔ bu. Corn unchanged. Sales 1,700 sks choice mixed at $1.09; 1,380 sks in lots at $1.07; 280 sks white at $1.10 ℔ bu. Oats steady. Sales 3,838 sks in lots from 90c to 95c ℔ bu. Barley—Sales 65 sacks prime at $1.97½; 300 sks at $1.90 ℔ bu.

WHISKY—Sales of 20 brls at $2.19½, and 28 brls at $2.20 ℔ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR—Firm and advancing. Sales of 600 brls City XX spring at $7.80.

GRAIN—Wheat less firm and inactive. Sales on 'Change of 19,000 bu at $1.46@1.47. This evening the market was dull at $1.46¾, and sales of 10,000 bu were made at these figures. Oats—Sales of 22 bags at 80c delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Sales of 41 tierces prime Lard at 21c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.

COTTON—Firmer and decidedly more active at 88c for middling.

FLOUR—State and Western 10@20c better on common grades: $10.35@10.75 for extra state; $11.30@11.45 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.50@13.00 for trade brands—market closing steady. No sellers at inside quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Only a limited milling demand. Poor winter red Ohio $2.27½. Rye quiet. Barley firm. Corn dull. Old mixed western nominal at $1.86; new mixed more steady at $1.87 for mixed; [illegible] and at $1.70 for western.

WHISKY—Rather more steady. Western $2.25.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet. Sales by auction 600 bags Rangoon at 11@11¾c. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Cuba Muscovado 19@19½c; Havana 23c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull. 46@48c for crude, 65@68c for refined in bond, and 87c for refined free.

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy, unsettled and lower. $35.00@36.00 for new mess; $33.75@34.12½ for 1863 and 1864 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $33.87½ cash; $30.00@31.00 for prime, and $34.50@34.75 for prime mess; also, 3,800 brls new mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at $33.00@34.00. Beef steady at $10.00@12.50 for plain mess and $16.00@19.00 for extra mess. Beef hams at $25.00@27.00. Dressed hogs scarce and higher; 17½@17¾c for Western. Bacon in active demand, including Cumberland cut at 20@20¾c, and long clear at an average of 21½c. Out meats in fair request at 15½@16c for shoulders, and 18@19c for hams. Lard without decided change at 15¼@22c for home. Lard to arrive at 24½c. Butter heavy at 30@43c for Ohio, and 42@56c for State. Cheese firm at 18@23c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.

MONEY—Steady at 6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 108@108¾.

GOLD—Dull and without material change in prices, opening at 203¾, declining to 203¾, advancing to 204¾, and closing at 203¾@204.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and without decided change.

STOCKS—Dull. U. S. 6s 5-20 coups. 113¾; 10-40 coups, 101¾; 6s 1 year cert. 98¾; 7-30s, 118¾; Mo. 6s, 66¾; C. & N. W., 37; N. Y. C., 110¾; Pacific Mail, 328¾; Erie, 71; Hudson, 107¾; Reading 112¾; M. S., 68; Ill. C., 118; Pitts, 87½; N. W., 84¾; do pfd, 64¾; R. I., 99; P. Du C., 55; Ft. W., 96¾.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 17.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm, owing to reduced stocks, but dull.

GRAIN—Wheat better. Sales of white at $2.80@2.90 and red at $2.50@2.55. Corn quiet, with sales of yellow at $1.82.

PETROLEUM—The sales are unimportant. Crude at 48@50c. Refined is in good request, and sales of free were made at 87@88c.

WHISKY—Dull at $2.20@2.22.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn active. Oats steady.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $2.18.

PORK—Active and firmer, at $36@38.

PROVISIONS—Dull, with a declining tendency. Mess pork nominal at $36.00. Sales of prime mess at $29.00. Cumberland middles, 17½c. Hams, 25c. Lard dull at 22c.

RECEIPTS—1,300 brls flour, 18,000 bu wheat, 22,000 bu corn, and 6,000 bu oats.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 17.

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 25; Franklin, 49; Hancock, 5¾; Isle Royal, 13; Copper Falls, 29; Quincy, 80; Minnesota, 20; Rockland, 5; French Creek, ¾. Market dull.

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At LeRoy, N. Y., Feb. 8th, by Rev. Dr. Parsons, Mr. JULIUS A. HAYS of this city, and Miss HELEN M. SEYMOUR, formerly of Newark, Ohio.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., after a short but severe illness of sore throat with typhus, ELIAS DANIEL ATTORNEY, aged 44 years. His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence on Warren street, between Hoyne and Leavitt sts.

At Lake Forest, Feb. 16th, 1865, CAROLINE NEEF, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Neef, of the same place.

General Notices.

CITIZENS OF SIXTH WARD,

ATTENTION!

There will be a Mass Meeting to-night at the house of Henry Nienever, corner Mitchell and Canal sts., at 7½ o'clock, and it is hoped that

EVERY CITIZEN

will come prepared to do all in his power to avert the Draft. Concert of action is necessary.

Per order Executive Com.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day formed a co partnership with IRA BARTLETT, JR., under the firm name of

BARTLETT BROTHERS.

WM. BARTLETT.

We shall continue in the Wholesale and Retail Clothing Trade and Gent's Furnishing Goods, at 121 and 123 Randolph street (Sherman House). Chicago, Feb. 15th, 1865. BARTLETT BROS.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

We are represented at the Chicago Stock Exchange by our Mr. HENRY GREENEBAUM, and buy and sell strictly on Commission

Gold, U. S. Securities, Bank and other Stock.

We solicit orders and will execute same for responsible parties on a margin.

Country customers can arrange with us to act upon their orders by telegraph.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CHICAGO
Petroleum and Mining
COMPANY.

Having purchased a number of valuable tracts of Oil Territory in Venango county, Pennsylvania, we are organizing a Company, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of boring wells and developing the property.

It is situated on the best streams in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and before purchased was carefully examined by four of us in person.

We have purchased the fee simple of all the property, with the exception of one tract. The following streams: Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, branch of West Pit Hole Creek, Mead's Run and Sugar Creek.

[illegible]

The Capital Stock is $200,000, or 20,000 shares of $10 each.

We will sell a limited number of shares at $5 paid to those who subscribe now, at $2.50 per share. Ten per cent will be reserved for working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the office of the Company, first floor, No. [illegible]

PRESIDENT—HARVEY W. WALKER.
VICE-PRESIDENT—J. V. LE MOYNE.
TREASURER—GILBERT HUBBARD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MAHER, GILBERT HUBBARD,
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Amusements.

MASQUERADE PARTY OF THE ACADEMY
Wednesday, Feb. 22d.
Names must be registered (and reference required from persons not acquainted) at the Academy.
J. EDWIN MARTINE.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Grand Matinee. Admittance, 25 cents.

THE STRANGER AND OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Saturday Night last appearance of Miss Logan.

LUCRETIA BORGIA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Lucretia Borgia..........Miss Logan.

Monday—Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD..........Manager.
A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18th at the GRAND MATINEE, and also in the evening at the usual hour, will be presented the great Comedy of

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The evening's performance to conclude with the Farce of

THE NIGGER.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH..........Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.

A splendid programme offered each evening. A large and versatile company. Several new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear. Doors open at 6:45; Curtain rises at 7:45. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 50 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 40 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

N. B.—A GOOD STAGE CARPENTER WANTED. To one acquainted with the business, a good salary and a permanent situation will be given.

GRAND NORTHWESTERN
GIFT CONCERT,
AT BRYAN HALL,
ON MARCH 1, 1865.
2,000 Magnificent Gifts,
AT A CASH VALUE OF UPWARDS OF $9,000.
TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

The Gifts have been selected from some of our best and most extensive dealers, and our Prize List is so arranged that every fifth ticket holder is sure to draw a prize, valued from $5.00 to $650. Tickets can be obtained at

JULIUS BAUER & CO'S, 99 Clark street;
J. B. WALSH'S, cor. Madison and Dearborn;
WING & MUSSELMAN'S, 160 Clark street.

Persons from the country wishing tickets will enclose money and stamp, and in return will receive ticket and full list of prizes.

The numbers drawing prizes will be published in the city daily papers the day after the drawing, and winning numbers from the country will be notified by mail.

R. R. FOOTE & CO.,
157 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 582.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening, Feb. 13th, and every evening during the week. Grand Gift Concert, Splendid Gifts, Magnificent Panorama. Re-engagement and positively the last week of the Black Circus Company.

THERE WILL BE A BALL
Next Tuesday Evening, Feb. 21st,
AT 51 MILWAUKEE AVE.
Tickets, 50 cents.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
Every Night and every Afternoon this week.
The Great Miltonian Tableaux
OR
PARADISE LOST,

Completely illustrating MILTON'S Great Poem and corresponding to the splendid MILTONIAN HALL, PARADISE LOST AND PARADISE, as exhibited in London for 280 consecutive nights.

Tickets 25 cents. No half price.

Grand exhibitions EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted at 15 cents.

Afternoons—Doors open at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M. Exhibition commences at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

Miss GEORGIE DEAN SPAULDING, the celebrated Harpist, will perform at each exhibition.

J. H. MORRISON, Manager and Proprietor.

THE GRAND UNION FAIR
In aid of the Asylum for
Orphans and Destitute Children,
(Bridgeport) commences at
Turner's Hall, Monday Evening, Feb. 20,
Continuing to Thursday Eve'g, Feb. 23.
SINGLE TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, $1.00, admitting lady and gentleman to each of the [illegible] during the Fair.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

We shall sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of very superior New and Second-Hand

Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture,

Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Paintings, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, &c., &c. Included in the sale will be a splendid line of Chamber Suits, Secretaries, Etageres, Oak Sideboards, &c., together with a general assortment of household goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

TRADE SALE OF 37 CRATES
BEST WHITE CROCKERY,
In open lots, and a large assortment of Glassware, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, at Auction, on Thursday, Feb. 23d at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Our next sale of Furniture and Household Goods will take place at our Salesroom on Tuesday, February 21 at 10 o'clock. Our personal attention given to sales of Furniture, &c., at dwellings or at our rooms.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers,
44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

WHEELER & WILSON AND
SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES
AT AUCTION.

This morning (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES AND PAIR MULES
AT AUCTION.

This morning (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. One pair Mules, two sets Double Harness, one Spring Wagon, single and double harness; one Chestnut Horse, every way right. Several other Horses.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Silk Neck Ties, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
of Household Goods, Carpets, Groceries, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Boarding.

BOARDING—To rent with board to a lady and gentleman, or two young men, a furnished room. Also, a nice little room for a single gentleman. Apply at 233 Illinois street.

BOARDING—Wanted by a young gentleman in a private family on the South Side. The best of references given if desired. Address immediately "BANK," Post Office Drawer 6325.

BOARDING—Two nicely furnished rooms, with gas, fire and board, may be obtained at the northwest corner of Wolcott and Superior sts. References required.

BOARDING—Wanted with a suit of three or four furnished or unfurnished rooms on the South Side, east of State and north of Twelfth streets, by a gentleman with a small family. Best of references given. Address Box 4168, Chicago Post Office.

BOARDING—Wanted by two gentlemen a double bedroom with two beds, or two single bedrooms, with or without board. Address "J.E.," at this office.

BOARDING—A few gentleman boarders can be accommodated at 335 North Clark street.

BOARDING—Board and room for a single gentleman at 142 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Wanted. A young gentleman, recently arrived in this city, would like to have board in some private family where he can enjoy the privileges of a home. Good references given. Address "E.H." Box 811.

BOARDING—Two day boarders can be accommodated at No. 80 South Jefferson street with good board.

BOARDING—A private family, No. 57 North Jefferson street, have good accommodations for two or three boarders. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, (unfurnished) with board, may be found at 320 Michigan street, North Side, between Wolcott and Cass streets, a short distance from the bridge. Also, one room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and every comfort during illness, can be accommodated by a small and private family without children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1317 Broadway, New York.

Lost.

LOST—$10 Reward—A Pocket Book containing about $60.00 was lost in the "City Limit Car," North Side. It contained my Naturalization Paper. The finder will confer a favor upon a hard working man by leaving the same at Mr. WYER'S, 91 South Dearborn street.

LOST—$10 Reward. Lost by a Lady Thursday afternoon, in Smith & Nixon's Hall, a Pocket Book containing about six or seven dollars in greenbacks and silver, which the finder may retain. Please enclose the Pocket Book, and especially the papers (which are of no value to the finder) in a large envelope. Address P.O. Box 6329, Chicago, Illinois.

LOST—On Saturday last, between Chicago and Lyons, a Wolf Fur Robe, with my name plainly marked on a patch attached to the lining. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 481 Lasalle street. E. S. PRESCOTT.

ON THIRD SUNDAY OF March, 21. Rev. JAMES DUGGAN, Bishop of Chicago, will dedicate the newly erected St. Joseph's Church. The Committee of this ceremony invites the co-operation of the Catholic Societies of the city to join in the procession. Meeting of the societies for the purpose to be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 23d, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. at the office of PHIL CONLEY, 17 South Clark street.

STORAGE FOR 3,000 TONS PROVISIONS, &c. at TAYLOR'S Inspection Store. [illegible]

Forget it not and Remember the Notice.

Provisions and Fish inspected for all orders and Government, that will pass in any part of the United States. [illegible] TAYLOR, Provision and Fish Inspector.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—A Representative Recruit by a man who is exempt from military duty. A veteran for Hancock's corps preferred. Call this forenoon at Room 17, No. 117 South Clark st.

WANTED—Three American Veteran Soldiers are desirous of entering the service for one year as Representative Recruits for a moderate sum. Address or call on H. W. HUBBARD, 135 Third avenue, Chicago, for three days. No brokers need apply.

WANTED—Substitutes. A large number of Volunteers for the Navy to-day; we pay higher bounties than any other brokers. Large bonus is paid. We challenge competition. Best references given to parties. Brokers recruits. We furnish Substitutes for persons liable by the draft on the lowest terms possible. Office 129 South Clark street.
E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—To notify any one wishing a Substitute that one can be found by addressing P. O. Box 149, stating price willing to give and the length of time he is wanted to serve.

WANTED—Volunteers for Army and Navy for one, two and three years. Choice of service. The highest bounties in the city paid without any deductions. All recruits will find it to their interest by calling on us; they will be treated honorably and fairly, as our numerous patrons can testify. Runners paid most liberally. Apply at the United States Recruiting Agency, 85 Randolph-st., Room No. 1, up-stairs. One of the most reliable offices in the city. PURCELL, FULLER & CO. N. B.—We also want men for the Regular army, to do provost guard duty. Bounties $300 to $650 each.

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers for Cook county. Highest bounty paid cash in hand as soon as you pass the doctor. Apply at once to BUTLER, HILL & CO., 134 Clark-st., Room 12, up-stairs.

WANTED—A few more men to fill my company in Col. Shaffner's New Regiment. Bounty $600. Headquarters 132 Dearborn st. in basement. P. O. Box 1124. CAPT. DECKER.

WANTED—Three Veterans to go as Substitutes for one year in the army. One of them of good security is given, will leave his money with the principal. Inquire or address CONNOR & WILSON, House No. 6 Court House Square.

WANTED—To notify any one wanting a Substitute that they can find one by addressing P. O. Box 334, stating price willing to give.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—On South Halsted street, houses numbered 461 and 463, with or without the lots upon which they stand. The former is two stories with ten rooms; the latter one story with seven rooms. Location good, easily accessible by horse railroad, and only half a block from one of the best schools in the city. For terms inquire at 463.

FOR SALE—For three days, a moderate sized dwelling house, to be removed forthwith. Price $800. Also a good cottage, to be moved May 1st. Apply to E. F. BOSLEY, House Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A Cottage with three years lease, pleasantly located, on West Side, half a block from horse railroad. Possession immediately. Address "M," Box 934.

FOR SALE—House 166 Adams street, leased land, east of Clark. A written order to see above and terms for same can be had by applying to E. F. SLOCUM, 122 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Cottages (57,) (59,) (61,) (63,) Pierce street, near corner of Halsted, West Division. Five and six rooms. Possession May 1st—3½ years ground lease. Blue Island cars pass the cottages. Apply at 100 West Jackson street.
R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 25x125, on Third avenue, near Van Buren, east front, $4,000. House and Lot, 50x190, on Rush street, near Indiana, $10,000. A splendid lot, corner of Washington and Reuben, fronting east on the park. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Double House, containing two good tenements, neat and comfortable, with lease of ground, corner of Price Place and Halsted street. Price $1,500. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Several desirable Residences in the West Division: On Aberdeen, Ann, Adams, Jackson, Sangamon, Peoria, Madison and Washington streets, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $10,000. Also, several houses on leased lots at a bargain, one for $180—to be moved off before May next. Also, one brick house with 67 feet on Wabash avenue near 18th street, and a two-story frame house, with 30 feet lot south west corner of Indiana avenue and 18th street, and a large list of building lots in various parts of the city. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A stone front house of fourteen rooms, finely finished throughout with all the modern improvements, and lot with brick barn, on Wabash avenue near Twelfth street.
THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine new two-story and basement brick house on the avenue, (east front) $6,500. Also, one on Calumet avenue for $3,000, now rented for $35 per month. One on West Side near Union Park, $4,250. One on North Lasalle st., $7,000. PETER SHIMP, Real Estate Broker, 92 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Two 3 story Frame Houses with Stores, with lease of lot, on South Clark street, that will rent for $1,500 or $2,000 per annum, after May 1st. Ground lease is for 5 years, at low rate of rent, with a strong certainty of renewal of lease. Apply on the premises, Nos. 233 and 235 South Clark street, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and Lot, No. 142 Sedgwick street, North of Chicago avenue. Said houses are in good order, and will be sold at a low price for cash, or part on time. Apply to DAVID GOODWILLIE, 98 North Franklin st.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and Lots (8 rooms each) on Cottage Grove avenue; one house and two lots on Taylor street; 77 feet by 180 feet on Randolph and Halsted streets; one block of 20 acres, five miles West of Chicago; also, 10 acres ready for a garden. Call on G. C. BALDWIN, Attorney, 104 Randolph street, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash.—House (containing six rooms) and lot, 30x125 feet, No. 893 West Washington-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Also, at same place, one Piano—good as new.

FOR SALE—On Michigan Avenue, 80x180 feet, corner Harrison st., $35,000; 72x180 feet, with house, near Eldridge Court, $40,000; 44x180 feet, with house, $31,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Choice Residences. First class Marble front house on Michigan av., $36,000; first class house on Park Row, $25,000; first class house, marble front, on Wabash av., south of Twelfth st., $35,000; first class house on Wabash av., south of Twelfth st., $20,500; first class house, 60 feet front, $25,000; house with 57 feet on Michigan av., near Sixteenth st., $7,500; house and 20x180 Wabash av., near Fourteenth st., $7,000; house 25 x170 Wabash av., near Van Buren st., $12,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Fine Lots on North LASALLE STREET at $60 to $100 per foot. SEVERAL RESIDENCES on the same street from $4,000 to $12,000 each. Other property in different parts of the city. [illegible]
Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—Residence Property in THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE. Several modern first-class Dwellings, in good locations, with ample and adjoining streets, at prices ranging from eight thousand dollars upwards, including a most desirable Brick Residence, with all the modern improvements, for $15,000.

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a splendid three-story Brick Tannery and Sheep Skin Factory, with a good water power and everything necessary to do a large business, situated in the central part of Milwaukee, Wis. The property will be sold at a bargain or rented. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. L. LEITCH, 188 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or address WM. CASTLEMAN, Drawer 191, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—That beautiful estate on Michigan Avenue corner of Hubbard Court; lot 80x173 to alley; house with modern improvements. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to F. GEDDES, Room No. 5, over 17 Wells street, or to the subscriber at Lancaster, Mass. E. W. WILLARD.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm in Rock River Valley, with excellent improvements, first rate soil, also a thrifty young orchard—$3,100. Owner will pay $600 for use of farm till December 1st. Farm of 200 acres, five miles from Rockford, with large new house, barn, and good out buildings and fences, large orchard—price $30 per acre. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—At Thornton, south-east quarter of section 21, 36, 14, 160 acres—north half of southwest quarter of section 21, 36, 14, 80 acres. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5, Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The best stock farm of 180 acres in this county, only 30 miles from Chicago, and 1½ miles from a depot, on the Galena road, all fenced and well watered; 45 acres of it are under plow, 25 timber, the balance grass land. Brought last year 100 tons of hay. A new house on it, barn, orchard, &c. Price only $55 per acre. Address "L. M." Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one of the best Stock Farms in Northern Illinois, containing 480 acres—360 improved—well watered; a good dwelling 16 by 40 feet, with necessary outhouses; a young orchard of 160 trees, with plenty of timber or use of the farm—situated on Plum River Bottom, two miles from Savannah, Ill., the terminus of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad and Savannah and Warsaw Railroad, for $15 per acre. For further particulars address me at Savannah, Carroll County, Ill.
S. COOLEY.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 80 acres, all fenced, 40 acres timber, 40 acres under cultivation, bearing orchard, frame house, 12 miles from Chicago and one mile from a railroad station; price $1,800, on time. One of 120 acres, $1,800; one of 240 acres, $8,200; one of 600 acres, $4,200. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 120 acres with 1½ miles of Woodstock, Ill, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; 70 acres under cultivation and 50 acres of timber; 1,000 apple and 1,000 pear trees, best varieties; good frame house and other out-buildings, and good fences. For particulars address Box 232, Woodstock, or call at 149 West Washington street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—510 acres choice Timber Land, 1½ miles from Avery's Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, eighty miles from Chicago, and in the immediate vicinity of several saw mills. This tract of land is well watered by the St. Jos. River, and has an excellent water power. Price $25 per acre. Terms reasonable. Inquire of G. A. COLBY, Niles, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Farm, situated on Flint Creek, thirty-three miles from Chicago, four and three quarters from Barrington Station, Cook county, Illinois, known as the "Phillips Farm," containing four hundred acres—about two hundred and fifty acres, from seventy-five to one hundred under the plow, [illegible] good houses, one horse barn, two Orchards, and about ninety acres of good Timber. This Farm is adapted to both grain and stock, and particularly valuable as a Stock Farm, well watered by a Creek running through it, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises. JOHN AYLSWORTH, Barrington Station, Ill.
Cuba, Lake Co., Feb. 13, 1865.

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of fine high rolling prairie, near Forrest, Livingston Co., on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, near coal and timber. I offer the second edition of same never before in market. I shall be at Forrest on the 20th, 21st and the 22d of February. Inquire of L. KNAGE, Esq., of Forrest, who will show the lands. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3407.

FOR SALE—A farm of 605 acres 1½ miles west of Peru, on the Ill. Cen. Railroad in Champaign County, 125 miles south of Chicago, known as the Richardson Farm; 350 acres under cultivation. House, orchard, and all fenced. Terms, $11 per acre, one third cash and the balance in one, two and three years. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 18 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R., 200 acres one and two miles from a station; 60 acres one mile from station, all under good cultivation, with good buildings and fruit trees. The 800 acres will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. For terms apply to L. S. BUSH, 143 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm in Dupage County, three quarters of a mile from [illegible] Station, 20 miles from Chicago, containing 250 acres; 50 of timber, 200 in cultivation, frame house, good barn, and other buildings, fruit of best kinds, two good wells, running and living water. Price $60 per acre. Apply on the premises. A. P. PLATT.

FOR SALE—3200 acres in a body, [illegible] Address SHINDON MURRAY, Irving House, New York.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—One traveling agent, one driver, and three young men from 20 to 25 years of age, at the Mercantile Employment Agency, 85 Randolph street, Room No. 1, up-stairs. Also wanted clerks, salesmen, &c., out of employment should call. Applicants by mail enclose ten cents for postage.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate portrait of Gen. Morgan. Price $1.75. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. The circumstances of the rebellion have developed better material for so interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are meeting with great success. Reports of agents are received daily. One agent got 89 names in his first six days canvas. Another got 50 subscribers out of [illegible] called to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., Fullerton Block, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Nurse and Spy, a new and highly exciting and richly illustrated work, giving the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle fields, as nurse, scout and spy. It even hides the passing bullets of the enemy as they fly. Rebellion. She is now employed by the Christian Commission, and devotes a large share of the profits of the work to the sick and wounded soldiers. Energetic men and women, returned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory send stamp or call on J. A. STODDARD & CO., Room 10, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—5,000 Agents wanted. If you want to make a fortune legally, honorably and speedily, send red stamp to "J. & H.," Mason, St. Clair County, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best working and best finished cheap Machine in the market. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to Agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. [illegible] Post Office block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Agents—Book agents to sell, by subscription, with sample, excellent Popular Illustrated Family Works, exactly suited the times. Among these is a low price History of the Rebellion, of which over forty thousand of copies have already been sold. It is a good business for ex-solicitors and others out of employment. For circulars with particulars and terms, address HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents—To try our Maps, Charts, Pictures, &c. They are light and convenient to carry, and sell rapidly everywhere at immense profits. One agent in Coles county cleared $20 at his first day's effort, another in Edgar county $16.50. Printed instructions for selling furnished all our agents. Send for our circulars. Address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For our new series of ten splendid Parlor Pictures, engraved on steel. The best series ever published in the West. Every family will buy them. Enclose Two Dollars and three stamps for two sample copies. Address A. KIDDER, 98 Washington-st., Room 11.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day, male or female, can clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business that will pay for their capital of $5 to $10 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address, enclosing two stamps, for full particulars, R. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the most popular and saleable works published, comprising new Illustrated Religious Works, Popular Biographies, Historical Works and Works of Travel; also a large variety of Photographs and Engravings. Don't fail to send for circulars. Address, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For Illustrated and popular works. "Thrilling Stories of the War," "Miss Cushman, the Northern Spy," "Ladies' Medical Guide Results of Emancipation, Northern and Southern Histories of the War. Both men and women make large profits. Stamp for circulars. S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 194 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—An Agent to sell goods to the trade, from samples for a first-rate class Manufacturing House in Philadelphia, of Men's Furnishing Goods. A liberal arrangement will be made with a desirable party. Address with reference Box 130, Post Office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for Patriotism in Illinois, or the history of the part Illinois has borne in the war. Illustrated by numerous steel engravings. One agent has taken 335 orders in three weeks. Address CLARKE & CO., 82 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $150 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated "COMMON SENSE" SEWING MACHINE. The machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, bind, and embroider in a most superior manner. Every machine warranted three years. Price only $18. We will pay good salaries from $50 to $150 per month and traveling expenses, or give a commission by which twice that amount can be made. Circulars sent free. Address B. J. BURT & CO., 81 Dearborn street (second floor) Chicago, Ill. N. B.—We will pay $1,000 for any machine, high price or low price, that will make a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic stitch than ours. Every third stitch can be cut, and the cloth cannot be pulled apart.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $20 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent "Star" No-Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and can be handled freely without being extinguished. Samples sent, post paid, to Agents for 35 cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 86 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Veruss' Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find this a never-failing preventative for which it is warranted in every case. Send for [illegible] or send stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for a box. Address C. R. MONROE & CO., General Agents, Post Office Drawer 6561, Chicago, Illinois. For sale, wholesale and retail, at E. R. FALL & CO., Druggists, 112 South Clark street.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agency Goods who can make $150 a month selling my Agency Goods, such as LLOYD'S Maps and Charts in colors and Engravings, 500 assorted Colored Prints and Lithographs, Battle Scenes, Portraits, &c. and Fancy Goods, and send stamp for my New Circulars for 1865, to E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a large size Magic Lantern, with a fine lot of choice paintings for the use of schools. To be seen at AKERLY & TOBINS, 123 Lake street.

FOR SALE—30 Draught Horses, ten Trucks, seven Wagons and 15 set of Harness—part or entire stock. F. A. CHAPMAN, No. 7 Tremont Block.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine. New Stationary, 8 inch bore, 16 inch stroke, with pump and heater, all complete, at R. T. CRANE & BRO. 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Machinery. One Stave Cutter, one Foot Jointer, and one Machine to Cut Heading, also a lot of Circular Saws of best make, from 16 to 60 inches diameter. These machines are new and complete, and warranted to be equal to any in use. Parties wishing to buy can call at [illegible] and see them. Their advantage to examine these machines before purchasing elsewhere. HAMLIN, MOELLER & CO. 183 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—A light Top Buggy, in good order. Inquire at the United States Assessor's Office, 18th division, or address "W. W. S." P. O. Box 294.

FOR SALE—The well-bred Stallion "Shadrach," eleven years old next June, a bright bay, sixteen hands high; got by "Champion Black Hawk," half brother to "Ethan Allen," out of a "Whalebone" mare. Pedigree satisfactory. Will exchange for well located property. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of the Cass House, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets, together with a ten months lease of the Hotel. A rare opportunity for a cash purchaser. Apply upon the premises.

FOR SALE—Stock of fresh Groceries for sale and store to rent, in a good location, and a regular trade established. For particulars address "A. Z." Tribune office, or call at 163 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—Packing and Rendering Fixtures; a good boiler, and No. 1 wooden tank complete; 3 large 1,500 pound each kettles, 2 sweat do, coolers, scraping tubs, hooks, cleavers, &c., all in order for packing, rendering lard, tallow, &c. Will be sold very cheap and is first rate property. Apply to W. R. H., care of P. O. Box 1373.

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, Housekeeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business consisting of a stock of builders' and general hardware, house keeping articles, stoves, ranges, and furnaces. The stock of hardware now on hand is about $8,000, and is contained in store No. 39 State street, City Hotel building. That of house keeping articles, stoves, ranges, and furnaces is about $15,000, and is contained in stores No. 44 and 45, same building. These two branches during 1864 did a business of about $125,000, and will be sold together or separately, as desired. In order that my customers shall not be misled, I will say that it is my intention to continue the manufacture of plain and japanned tin ware, also the foundry business. A. G. GARFIELD.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flouring Mill, of stone structure and four stories high. Situated in West Point, Lee county, Iowa, surrounded by the best farming country in the West. This mill has four run of burrs, and capacity with all modern improvements, two run of burrs for French burr and corn and buckwheat stone, of Todd's patent. All in complete order and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address A. STEWART, P. O. Box 66, Fort Madison, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Drug Business, in one of the best localities in the State. Stock on hand about $1,800; business fully to sixty thousand dollars a year; easily extended. Inquire of BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Five Stationary Engines—one 8, one 4, one 20, one 25, and one six horse power. Also, one steam pump, one 18-horse locomotive boiler, one 25-horse two-flue boiler, one 25-horse tubular boiler, all in good order. JAMES WARNER, 265 State st.

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a good Warehouse with elevators and best facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing localities in the State. For further particulars address LYFORD & PRINCE, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three rooms to let in lower part of a double house on North Wells street, above Division, at $8 per month, and furniture, &c., for sale; price $100. All new last summer, and everything necessary for immediate housekeeping. Address "H C M," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A furnished lodging room at 68 Adams street.

TO RENT—I want to hire a small house, or part of a house, (West or North Side,) in good order, for a small family. Fair rent, prompt payment, and the best of care guaranteed. K. JAMES, 16 State street.

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, the Banking Rooms at Lasalle street, now occupied by the Bank of Montreal. Has two good vaults. Counters, furniture, &c. RUMSEY BRO. & CO.

TO RENT—115 Lake Street, all above the first floor, from May 1st; the first floor and basement from October 1st, 1865. Apply to T. KING, 85 Washington street.

TO RENT—I want to rent a house on the South Side on or about the first of May. [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—From 100 Erie-st. on the morning of the 14th, a large Newfoundland dog, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at 138 Lake street. J. BUCKIE.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young lady, a [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—To invest [illegible] some cash [illegible] Grocery business [illegible] particulars, "W D E," P. O. Box 3057.

WANTED—Part of a [illegible] with a neat and respectable [illegible] and wife, without children [illegible] South Side, north of Taylor. Address [illegible]

WANTED—By Hart [illegible] 214 and 216 Clark street, corner of [illegible] hands (first-class) to make Fine Coats [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a [illegible] Grocery Store, in a good location [illegible] from McVicker's Theatre. [illegible] Madison street.

WANTED—A book-keeper, thoroughly understands his business [illegible] "COMMISSION MERCHANT," Chicago.

WANTED—A young Lady [illegible] office, that can write a good hand [illegible] stamp and address THOMPSON, Lock Box [illegible]

WANTED—Any one in want of a good House Carpenter and Joiner [illegible] summer, with good tools, may apply to [illegible] videre, Boone County, Illinois [illegible] job for the summer. State wages.

WANTED—Store in a good location for a first-class retail trade [illegible] now and May 1st. Address "R & R," P. O. Box 6478.

WANTED—A young man in the East, who is doing a good [illegible] business for himself, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady of respectability [illegible] with a view to matrimony. She must be of medium height, good figure and not over [illegible] [illegible] disposition, as he is in earnest. Please address WM. H. MANNING, 3998, St. Louis.

WANTED—Miller. A thorough practical Custom Miller wanted. One fully understands the business. None but a [illegible] need apply, and a married man preferred. Address [illegible] A. C. TEEPLE & SON, Mill, Laporte County, Ind.

WANTED—The Commission House of A. & D. O. Watt, No. 3 Dole's Building, South Water street, want to make cash advances on grain held in store in the country and consignments to New York and Boston. Refer to Bank of [illegible] Thompson & Co., Peoria, and J. K. Jones, Bankers.

WANTED—Partner. A young man, possessed of a practical knowledge of business, having fourteen years experience [illegible] in a first-class house in this city, and fully competent to manage a business, wishes to invest his capital in some [illegible] business [illegible] starting a business [illegible] coming spring. Would prefer General Merchandising in some thriving country place. Or would take charge of a business for a party, who will devote his whole time to it. The best of reference and as much capital as required. Address, for two weeks, B. W. HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—One Scholarship [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply at 161 South Water street, up-stairs.

WANTED—A gentleman, thirty years of age, of standing in society, engaged in business in this city, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Reference given and required. All communications held strictly confidential. Address N. ASHTON, P. O. Box 309, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A purchaser for a Photograph Gallery in a good location in the city, and now doing a fair and increasing business. Will be sold low as the owner is going to leave the city. Address R. F. JAMES, Station D, Chicago.

WANTED—A Miller. One acquainted with steam flouring mills. W. H. UNDERHILL, 237 Lake street.

WANTED—By two single gentlemen, a pleasant, nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are few if any boarders. A Congregational family, North Side, preferred. References exchanged. Address immediately "W B," Box 2045, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To borrow $700 for three years on an unencumbered improved real estate, worth three times the amount. Interest paid semi-annually. Address, stating rate of interest, "SOUTH WATER STREET," Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man of business experience, especially office business. Must be of gentlemanly deportment, and be able to [illegible] Unqualified references required. Address "[illegible]" Box 4725.

WANTED—To buy out the stock and fixtures of a grocery store in a good location. Address "XX," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent one or two rooms, suitable for a dress maker. The business part of the city preferred. Possession wanted first of March. Address, for one week, "A B," Box [illegible], West Side, Chicago, stating terms.

WANTED—To Mill Owners. Two Boss Millers of experience, who thoroughly understand repairing mill machinery, want situations. Everything of the work desired. Address "MILLER," P. O. Box 48, Geneva, Ill.

WANTED—Whiskers and Mustache in four weeks. Send 25 cents and stamp to Dr. ANTHONY, Kankakee City, Ill. Box 122.

WANTED—A Partner with $2,000 in a safe and lucrative business [illegible] $350 per month. Address WILLIAM, Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a first class Journeyman Tailor, to repair and [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Boston and New York Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A partner, with $3000 to $4,000 capital, in one of the most [illegible] and profitable businesses going. None but a wide awake business man need apply. Satisfactory reasons for wanting [illegible] partner. Address, with real name, Box 7437, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A purchaser for a half interest in a well established, light and [illegible] paying business. Small capital required. Inquire at 213 State street.

WANTED—Ladies to learn to use India Ink and Color Photographs. Twenty-four lessons given in two weeks, after which work will be given out to those capable, it desired. Satisfaction given or no charge. [illegible] Good artists can make from $15 to $25 per week. Apply at G. KONIGSBERG & CO., Room 12, No. 113 [illegible] street, Tyler Block.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody! For 30 cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or woman can make money with it. Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Box 302, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To rent from 1st of May, a good sized first-class house, containing all the modern improvements, and located on the South Side, east of State and Wabash avenue, south of Harrison street. A liberal rent will be paid for a good property. Address "LAKE STREET," Lock Box 6053.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertising for a Weekly Commercial Paper. Address [illegible] Box 2441.

WANTED—A young man, acquainted with book-keeping and a [illegible] correct accountant. Address, in handwriting of applicant giving references, P. O. Box 4130, Chicago.

WANTED—Lady clerk. Wanted immediately a young Lady Clerk, to sell programmes, count tickets, &c., and do other [illegible] at the Miltonian Tableaux. Must be a good reference as to integrity. To the right lady a liberal salary will be given, and a permanent situation guaranteed. Applicants may call at SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, Clark street entrance, from 2 to 3 o'clock each day, or address A. B. MORRISON, Proprietor Miltonian Tableaux, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—To Merchants. A man of good address wishes a situation as traveling agent for some responsible [illegible] house in Chicago. Is acquainted in various parts of the country. Reference given. Address for one week, "BUSINESS," Box 4261, Chicago.

WANTED—A reliable man with $500 to engage in a pleasant, respectable and lucrative business. Address P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A Gardener, who understands green house, hot beds and table gardening. A man with small family preferred. Good reference required. Apply to M. L. DUNLAP, Champaign, Illinois.

WANTED—To woolen manufacturers—A situation as Superintendent in a Woolen Factory, by one who fully understands the business and can give the best of references. [illegible] or one month, "SUPERINTENDENT," Tribune office.

WANTED—Parties willing to invest money in a permanent and paying business in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa or Minnesota, can hear of an opportunity such as is seldom offered by calling at Room No. 21, Monroe street, or address Post Office Box 3164, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Universal Safety Match is perfectly harmless in the hands of children. Sold, wholesale and retail, at 124 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents wanted.

WANTED—A drug and prescription clerk. One thoroughly competent and possessing good business habits and single. Address, stating references, B. B. HIGGINS, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at Louisville, Laborers at $40 per month and rations. Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Office, No. 265 State street. WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper, cashier, assistant book-keeper, or clerk, in some first class business house, by a man who has had six years experience in [illegible] Best of references given. Address "J. [illegible]" Box 121.

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man a situation as salesman, either in a Commission, Wholesale Grocery, Hat Cap and Straw Goods House. Address "SALESMAN," P. O. Box 887.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable Scotch, also a German girl, situations as cook in a first class private family, or at [illegible] Address [illegible] Box 1658.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as Clerk in a Dry Goods House. Has had two years' experience in the business. Speaks German and English, and can give good references. Address [illegible] for three days, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As bartender in a hotel or first-class saloon, by one who has had considerable experience and [illegible] Reference given. Address "E.R.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has had experience in the dry goods business, as salesman either in a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods House. Address "SALESMAN," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As Hostler or Dairy Clerk, by a young man recently arrived from [illegible] Has had considerable experience. Good references given. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1865.

THE NEWS.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling together the United States Senate in extra session on the 4th of March next. The session is called simply for the purpose of enabling that body act in Executive session on the President's Cabinet and other nominations.

The reported capture of Branchville, S. C., by Sherman is confirmed. The place was captured on the 13th inst., after three days hard fighting. The rebels report that Kilpatrick's cavalry was repulsed and driven back by Wheeler's cavalry on the 10th inst. It will be remembered that the rebels reported Kilpatrick a number of times—once during the march through Georgia. The advance of Sherman's army was reported at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by last accounts, and a battle was anticipated.

LATER.—Glorious news comes to us at an early hour this morning, through stirring official bulletins from Stanton and Grant. Sherman, with a portion of his army, reached the Congaree river, opposite Columbia, we think about the 15th, immediately waded in, and walked into and took possession of the capital of the proud and sovereign State of South Carolina, Beauregard, with his army, leaving the same spot a few hours before. Another portion of Sherman's army, it is believed, went to Augusta and took possession of that city. The evacuation of Charleston, says the Richmond papers, follows as a necessary sequence. In anticipation of a visit to that doomed city from Sherman, the Charleston *Mercury* has pulled up stakes and gone to a new base. The Richmond papers think that Sherman will probably not go to Charleston at present, but "stalk" generally, without any prospect of being disturbed or interrupted in his travels. We think Sherman has a weakness for South. He has visited three of the rebel States, within the last four or five months, and may take a few more in his marches.

The dispatches from Washington indicate that the Senate Committee having under consideration the Niagara Ship Canal, Illinois and Canal, Rock Island Improvement Bill and East Tennessee Railroad Bill, have concluded to report adversely to these measures, on the ground that the present condition of the Treasury would not warrant such large appropriations.

The rebels have been finally "hoisted with their own petard." One of their dug outs, "torpedo boats," yesterday afternoon, was blown up and immediately went to the bottom, with all on board, by reason of coming in contact with one of their infernal torpedoes which they had placed there to blow up some Yankee gun-boat. The frequent recurrence of this class of disasters to the rebels would scarcely excite regrets in this part of our common country.

WHO DID THE STEALING.

THE SOURCE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The Illinois Legislature which adjourned on Thursday [illegible] [illegible]

We concur entirely with the *Times* in its opinion of the late Legislature, except that we think all its burden of complaint at the door of "Abolitionism." Democratic votes were not wanting to pass any scheme, no matter how outrageous.—*Chicago Journal.*

It will be satisfactory to the members of the late Legislature to know that about all the newspapers in the State, except the two corrupt Springfield journals, both of which shared in the profits of legislative stealing, agree in pronouncing the last Legislature the most corrupt we have ever had. We admire the impudence of the Chicago *Times* in charging this on the Republican party. The published proceedings of both houses show that the Copperheads voted nearly or quite as a unit in favor of every corrupt bill that passed the Legislature, while three fourths of the votes opposing such bills were Republican. While one-fourth of the Republicans voted for each of these stealing schemes, the "Democrats" voted for them all in solid phalanx as a party, with hardly a single opposing or dodging vote. The *Times* knows this. The bulk of the vote on the Penitentiary swindle, the Horse Railway swindle, the Stock Yard bill, the Gold swindle, and every other bill upon which members were bribed. For our part we care not who is hit when these infamous rascalities are aimed at. The men who pushed them through are scoundrels alike, whether they call themselves "Democrats" or "Republicans," and we are as ready and far more desirous to expose those of them who disgrace our own party than those who belong to the Copperhead ranks. The Democratic party had attained to such a slough of corruption before the Republican party became a majority, that we expect no honesty from them. We don't hold them to honesty. It isn't in their blood. We obtained power in part because of their dishonesty, and if they aid to continue us in power by continuing their thieving, politically speaking, the loss is theirs. But that the so-called Republicans, the worst of whom have but recently deserted from the Copperhead ranks, as we supposed, from motives of principle, but as we now find, from reasons of plunder—that these men who have now brought the Republican party's particular influence or personal character, should enter into these mischievous cabals with Copperheads to cheat and steal from the people arouses our indignation. These young people to whom the votes of Union men have given brief authority, not for what they have done, but for what it was hoped they might do hereafter, have turned out to be knaves—young in statesmanship, but accomplished in stealing.

Why has this characterized our last legislature? Those who have been at Springfield during the last session know that it is because an insignificant knot of "black sheep" in our party hunted in couples with the Copperhead crowd—ate, drank, slept, and stole with them. The journals of the house show by their votes who these members are. The people of Illinois know in the main who they are. They will have their reward. But these week-kneed, frail, and "easy" "Republicans" were thus led from the paths of virtue, we do not see that the Chicago *Times*, or the members of the party of their seducers have anything to be proud of. It was a party superiority [illegible] removed by the overwhelming character of our November victory, and party lines broken down, so [illegible] Copperheads were once more admitted into Republican society on terms of premature good fellowship that these stealings were rendered practicable. They were the old familiar game of Democratic stealings, the few Republicans, like poor little Oliver Twist, were taught to hold up the pocket while the Fagin's "artful dodgers" and clever Charley Bateses, of the Copperheads, lightly "walked" and carried off the contents. It was not a Republican Legislature but a "Democratic steal."

Finally, every corrupt act of the Legislature was approved, commended, and its honesty and purity defended by the Chicago *Times* until its passage was secured. It is very well for the *Times* to cry against the members who have carried out corrupt schemes, now that they have passed; but if the schemes were corrupt, voted on by the Legislature, how much was the *Times* paid for its part in the work.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

We print on our third page the new city charter, which was passed by the General Assembly during the last week of the session. We see nothing in it to which exception can be taken by any fair minded man, notwithstanding the dismal howl over it of the secesh organ. The charter, we understand, passed the House without a dissenting vote. Neither Democrats or Republicans were able to find with it. We are sure it will prove popular with all.

The *State Journal* is an unprincipled smart paper. According to the late Legislature, it appears that it may be unconstitutional as well as fraudulent. People ought to be entirely satisfied with it. It appears also, according to authority, that if a fraudulent bill cannot be repealed by some future Legislature it is to be looked upon as rather beneficial otherwise. This appears also to be the view of the Confederate organ in this city, which agrees with them to this extent, that the present Legislature, in their opinion [illegible]